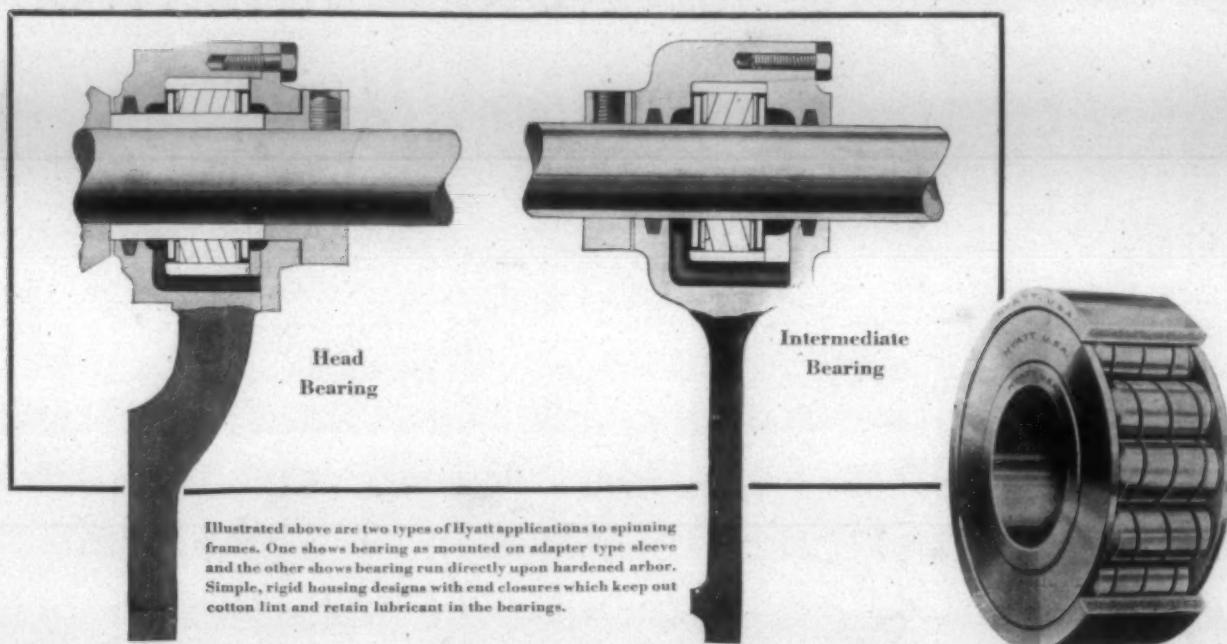


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 18, 1929

No. 7



Cutting Power and Maintenance Costs in the Spinning Room With Hyattized Equipment

On spinning and twisting frames Hyatt Roller Bearings are a profitable investment.

Records show that machines so equipped save over half-horse power per frame. Apply this same power saving to your own spinning room and figure resultant savings.

In addition, their reduced lubricant expense and freedom from attention makes Hyatt Roller Bearings that much more desirable for spinning and twisting frames.

Smooth running, they minimize vibration and resultant yarn breakage, which if eliminated

will bring you a higher price for your output.

From preparatory equipment, through the weave shed and into the finishing room, you will find Hyatt Roller Bearings ideally suited and preferred for textile service.

Our booklet "Bearing Design for Textile Machinery" will be sent upon request to any machinery manufacturer or mill official who is interested in learning more about these better bearings.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT
ROLLER BEARINGS
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

The TEXTILE FINISHING-MACHINERY CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Machinery For Processing

Cotton Piece Goods and Warp Yarns,
Silk, Silk and Cotton, Artificial Silk,
Rayon or Rayon and Cotton Fabrics.

Piece Goods Equipment

Singers, Kiers, Washers, Squeezers, Scutchers, Mangles, Padders, Dye
Jigs, Dyeing Machines, Color Kettles, Printing Machines, Agers,
Steamers, Dryers, Folders, Tenters, Sprinklers, Calenders, Winders,
Doubling and Boarding Machines.

Warp Yarn Equipment

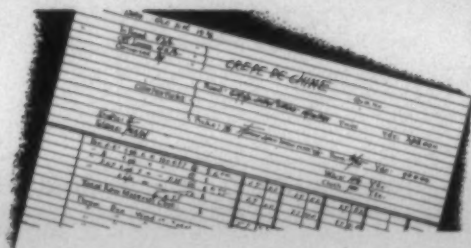
Warp Mercerizing Machines
Warp Drying Machines

Warp Dyeing Machines
Warp Printing Machines

A "Textile" Sales Engineer will gladly call and discuss these
machines with you or, if you prefer, descriptive details and
illustrations will be sent upon request.

New York Office: 30 Church St. Southern Agent, H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.

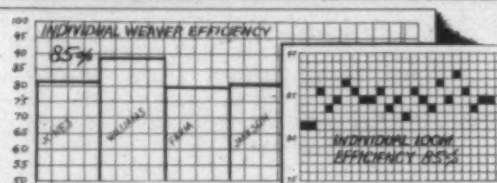
LOOMINARIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



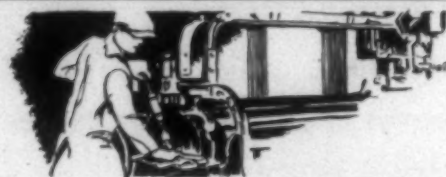
1. Are your cost formulas complete and accurate?



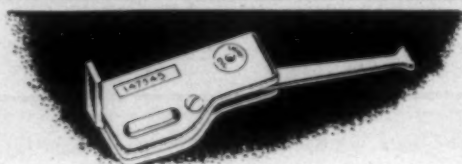
2. Do you pay by the pick?



3. Do you keep a running record of mill, weaver, and individual loom efficiency?



4. Is your equipment in condition to give maximum production and highest quality?



5. Have you investigated feeler motions and automatic magazine looms—multiple loom operation?



6. Have you worked out a program for gradually replacing your old weaving machinery with up-to-date equipment—paying as you go?

Science must replace guesswork!

IN the weaving industry the race is for the mill that knows its costs. When the majority do know their costs, there will be a more stable

condition and fewer sales made for the sake of "keeping down overhead." We can help you and we cordially invite you to visit us in Worcester and let us discuss this problem with you.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

PATERSON, N.J.

S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

SOLUBLE PINE OIL

HELPS TO OVERCOME DYE ROOM DIFFICULTIES

In dyeing of satines, ducks, and twills, the introduction of soluble pine oil to the dye vat in place of other auxiliary compounds produces a more uniform penetration of the dye. As a result it is less difficult for the dyer to obtain a level color, thereby minimizing spotting and streaking.

The soluble pine oil has characteristics which cause it to bring out the shades so vividly that a better depth of color is obtained than would otherwise be possible. This insures a more satisfactory luster and a more attractive appearance.

In the dyeing of hosiery it is found that the use of soluble pine oil in the dye vat will bring about a better penetration of the dye liquor through the heels and toes of the hosiery than when other auxiliary compounds are used.

At the present time, hosiery dyers have frequent trouble in obtaining a satisfactory penetration of the dye. When working at room temperature the use of soluble pine oil in the dye vat produces an excellent and thorough wetting out if used prior to the actual dyeing of the material. For example, if a material such as plush is run through a water solution containing soluble pine oil, a thorough wetting out will be effected.

Write the textile chemical manufacturer who usually supplies you with chemicals, or

NAVAL STORES DEPARTMENT

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

979 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Branch Offices:

Birmingham—American Trust Bldg.
Chicago—McCormick Bldg.
New York—120 Broadway

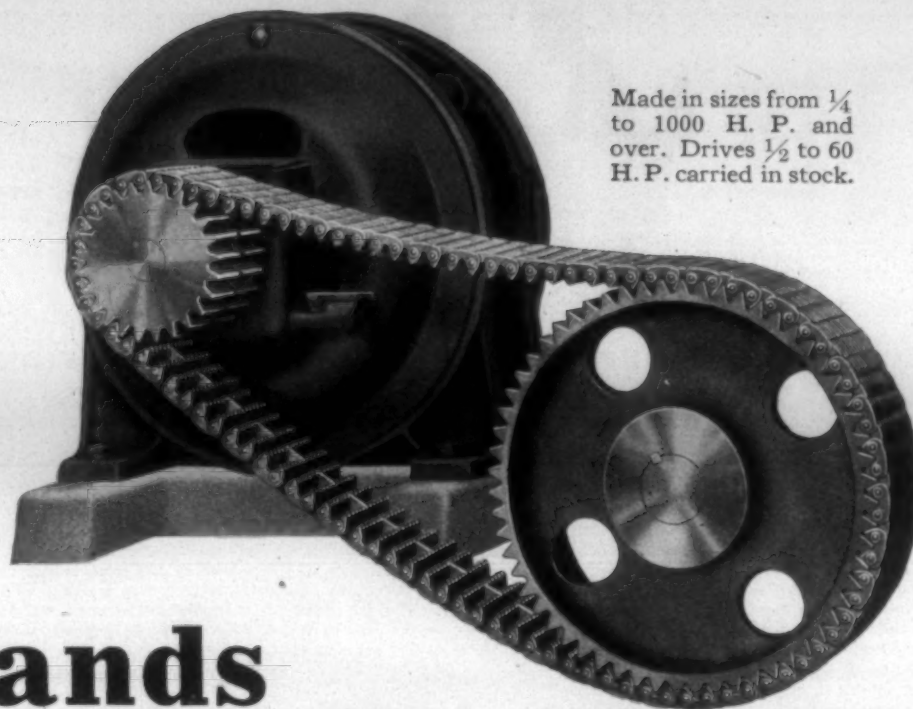
St. Louis—Railway Exchange Bldg.
Salt Lake City—617 Kearns Bldg.
San Francisco—Standard Oil Bldg.

NITROCELLULOSE

WOOD ROSIN

STEAM-DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE

STEAM-DISTILLED PINE OIL



Made in sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$
to 1000 H. P. and
over. Drives $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60
H. P. carried in stock.

Stands the Test of Time

LINK-BELT Silent Chain is today up-holding, in every industry, its reputation as the ideal drive because it "stands the test of time" in service. Many drives have been giving trouble-free service for 5, 10, 15 to 20 years.

Link-Belt Silent Chain is not affected by heat, cold, moisture or oil. Its action is positive under

all conditions. It operates on short or long centers. It delivers 98.2% of the energy of the prime mover (on actual test).

If you are not acquainted with Link-Belt Silent Chain, have one of our experienced power transmission engineers show you its many advantages. Send for Data Book 125 and Stock List 725.

FLEXIBLE AS A BELT—
POSITIVE AS A GEAR—



MORE EFFICIENT
THAN EITHER

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery

3601

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Rd. INDIANAPOLIS, P.O. Box 85. PHILADELPHIA, 2045 W. Hunting Park Ave. SAN FRANCISCO, 19th and Harrison Sts.

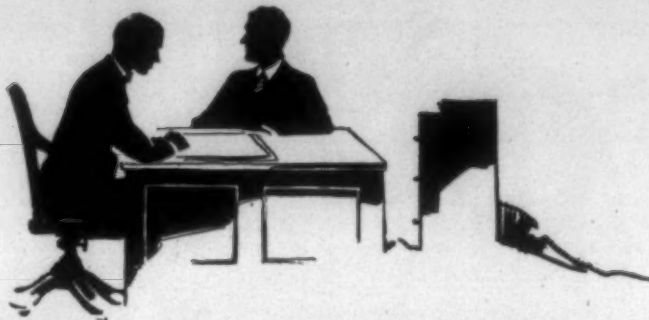
Ashland, Ky. - - - 100 W. Winchester Ave.	Cincinnati - - - 419 Union Central Bldg.	Los Angeles - - - 361-369 S. Anderson St.	Pittsburgh - - - - - 335 Fifth Ave.
Atlanta - - - - - 511 Haas-Howell Bldg.	Cleveland - - - - 527 Rockefeller Bldg.	Louisville, Ky. - - - 349 Starks Bldg.	Portland, Ore. - - - - - 67 Front St.
Baltimore, Md. - - 800 Maryland Trust Bldg.	Dallas, Texas - - 1101 Mercantile Bank Bldg.	Milwaukee - - - Room 1403, 425 E. Water St.	Seattle, - - - - - 820 First Ave., S.
Birmingham, Ala. - 229 Brown-Mari Bldg.	Denver - - - - - 520 Boston Bldg.	Minneapolis, Minn. - - 418 S. Third St.	St. Louis - - - - - 3638 Olive St.
Boston - - - - - 1103-4 Statler Bldg.	Detroit - - - - - 5938 Linsdale Ave.	New Orleans - - - - - 621 S. Peters St.	Utica, N. Y. - - - - - 131 Genesee St.
Buffalo - - - - - 554 Elliott Square	Grand Rapids - - 536 Michigan Trust Bldg.	New York - - - - - 2076 Woolworth Bldg.	Waukesha - - - 826 Second Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. - 909 Commercial Bank Bldg.	Kansas City, Mo., R. 436, 1002 Baltimore Ave.	Oakland, Calif. - - - - 526 Third St.	

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.—Chicago, 2410 W. 18th St.; New York, 2076 Woolworth Bldg.

In Canada—LINK-BELT LIMITED—Toronto; Montreal; Elmira, Ont.

LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



The Technical Engineer Recommends a Tentering Machine ... and talks about it

(Scene—Office of large concern that both manufactures and finishes its fabrics)

H. W. B., Technical Engineer, entering office—"Good morning, Mr. Stone. I represent H. W. Butterworth and Sons Company. The President of our company, in going over the mail, concluded that your letter relative to the finishing problem which you have could be best answered by a personal call."

Mr. Stone—"All right. That suits me." (Throws swatch on table.) "What machinery do we need to produce a finish like that?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"If you have the time I would appreciate going through your plant, as it may be possible that you already have in your plant machinery capable of producing this finish, or that by a re-arrangement of some of your machines you may produce it with very little additional installation."

Mr. Stone—"Good idea. I'll call the superintendent and finisher."

Mr. Stone—"Now that you've been through the plant, could you make some recommendations to us?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"I should think that with the machinery you already have you could produce the finish you desire with the addition of one of our latest types of all ball and roller bearing tentering machines. This is known as our anti-friction tenter."

Mr. Stone—"Do these tenters come in standard size or are they special?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"Standard machines are generally 90 feet between centers of chain wheels and they are adjustable from 20 inches in width to desired finished width."

Mr. Stone—"You mention anti-friction roller ball bearings. Do they actually save much horse power? We buy our current, as you know."

H. W. B., Engineer—"The horsepower saved is negligible, and not to be taken so much into consideration as the smooth operation of the machine and the lower upkeep. The fact that we have put ball and roller bearings in these tentering machines of course does make for lower horsepower requirements, as well as insuring long life to the working parts of the machine."

Mr. Stone—"What about the motor? Or do you recommend a shaft drive?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"We build our tentering machines with provisions for the motor. You purchase the motor to our specifications, and we of course recommend the motor drive over the shaft drive, as this arrangement has many advantages. For instance, should you wish at any time to run the tentering machines overtime, when the rest of the plant is idle, you have only the energy necessary to operate the tentering machine."

Mr. Stone—"What horsepower is required?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"The horsepower requirements will depend upon the character of the products, and the speed at which the tenter must operate. When not otherwise advised, we would recommend speeds of the straight automatic tentering machine to range from 25 to 75 yards per minute, and would specify motors of a type to take care of such variations in your requirements. In the case of the machine which we are now discussing for your plant, the horsepower of such a motor would run from 7½

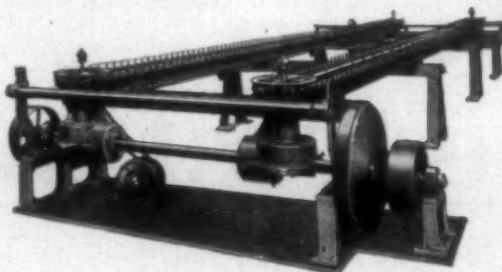
minimum to 21½ maximum. This would give a variation of three to one, and a speed from 25 YPM to 75 YPM."

Mr. Stone—"Do I understand you to say that we will not only be able to run the fabric which we are discussing, but all kinds of fabric, in this machine?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"Yes, there would be no limit to the kinds of fabric you could run on this tenter, unless the weight and water-content would be greater than could be taken care of at your minimum speed; assuming, of course, that the adjustable width of the machine will take care of the conditions."

Mr. Stone—"Could this tentering machine be profitably put in range?"

H. W. B., Engineer—"The only change necessary would be to put your starch or softening mangle in range with your tentering machine at the entering end, and put one of your winders in range at the delivery end. The winder would naturally be driven at the delivery end, through the live shaft of the tentering machine itself. The mangle could be driven through a side shaft, combined with the tenter drive, or through a second motor, synchronized with the first motor through one of our compensators combined with a control for these features."



Butterworth Anti-Friction Tentering Machine

Of course the conversation did not end here. H. W. B.'s Technical Engineers are being called in to the largest—and often the small—plants throughout the country to advise on the purchase of machinery, methods and processes of finishing. In many cases they are able to advise the general layout of the plant and suggest the purchase of all machinery, including even some which we do not make.

In subsequent issues of Textile World various other Butterworth machines will be discussed—just as this Butterworth Automatic Anti-Friction Tentering machine has been taken up here.

If you have a problem in finishing, H. W. B.'s technical men will be glad to talk with you.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS COMPANY, Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

New England Office:

TURKS HEAD BUILDING, Providence, R. I.

Southern Office:

JOHNSTON BUILDING, Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada:

W. J. WESTAWAY CO., Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH Finishing MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY...

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 3, 1897

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 18, 1929

No. 7

American Cotton Goods in the World's Markets *

By Edward T. Pickard

Chief, Textile Division, Department of Commerce

THE Bureau of the Census has just informed us that cotton mills in this country produced during 1927 nearly 9,000,000 square yards of fabric over 12 inches in width. This is a yardage considerably in excess of what we, ourselves, consume and export in twelve months. Indeed since 1922 it seems to have been the practice of cotton mills to produce in alternate years quantities of goods much in excess of possible consumption. In the intervening years the result has been short time operation and poor business in general. To emphasize the pertinency of this statement we need only point to the years 1923 vs. 1924 and 1927 vs. 1928. In 1923 and 1927 there was a very large production of cotton fabrics while a much lessened order was the record for 1924 and 1928. Spindle activity dropped from 99 per cent of single shift capacity in 1923 to 78.5 per cent in 1924 and from almost 105 per cent in 1927 to 95.5 in 1928. Furthermore the years 1924 and 1928 were generally reported throughout the trade as most unsatisfactory with respect to those factors which make for profits.

Of course we cannot forecast conditions for the whole year 1929 nor would we if it were possible. The records of cotton consumed and spindle activity for the first two months of this year will have to alone serve as an index. For these two months cotton consumption was somewhat greater than for the same two months in 1927 and the industry for January and February, 1929, was running at the rate of 111 per cent of single shift capacity compared with 104.7 per cent for the whole year of 1927.

Now these references to the large and excess production of cotton goods are made with the purpose of leading up to the production of distributing greater quantities of goods in foreign consuming countries. Surpluses beyond domestic requirements have been, are being and will be produced. I do not mean to imply that there is a saturation point in our domestic consumptive ability or that extensions of sales and uses cannot be effected by intelligent application and enterprise. One important fact almost entirely ignored, however, is that the per capita consumption of cotton fabrics in this country has not increased in the last twenty years. In 1909 there was a per capita consumption of 65½ square yards. In 1925 it was 63.6 square yards, while in 1928 it was estimated to be between 65 and 66 square yards. The year 1927 would probably show approximately 71 square yards available for per capita consumption but the fact is that a lot of goods produced

in 1927 did not go into consumption that year. Therefore in light of this situation it becomes all the more imperative that we apply ourselves to the intelligent consideration of an extension to our export outlets.

That we have a considerable margin of available goods to work on in this direction can be evidenced by the relationship between production and exports in the years 1927 and 1928. In the former year we exported about 6 1-3 per cent of the production and in 1928 about 7 per cent.

Even though our present exports of cotton goods bear a rather small percentage relationship to the production of goods let no one make disparaging allusions to those exports. In 1928 our exports of yards were in sufficient volume to require the entire production of the country for over twenty working days. In that year we shipped 547,000,000 square yards of goods to well over one hundred countries. Our exports for January and February, 1929, totalled 109,000,000 square yards compared with 72,000,000 square yards for the same two months in 1928. This shows that we are making sure and steady progress over previous years and the exports of cotton goods to date this year are at an annual rate of well over 100,000,000 yards in excess of 1928.

I said that we were shipping cotton goods to over 100 different countries. Of course, our principal markets are rather well known. They are such countries as Canada, Cuba, Philippine Islands, the West Indies, and countries in Central and South America. Also of great importance are British India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and many of the countries in the Near and Far East. It may surprise many, however, to know that such countries as Austria, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Roumania, The Netherlands, East Indies, Soviet Russia, Egypt and Iraq buy our goods in limited but important quantities. England and Scotland alone buy between eight and ten million square yards of us in a year.

You may well ask the prospects for the future. Our records of the past and present and the reports we are constantly receiving from men in the field can lead to but one conclusion. That is one of great encouragement—assuming of course a continuance of the intelligent manner in which our export business has been handled and propagated during the last few years. Our exports of cotton goods have, with slight interruptions, shown an upward curve. Nor is this an experience common to the average of producing countries with whom we have to compete. Many of our manufactur-

(Continued on Page 32)

*Address before Textile Institute, North Carolina State College.

Is Woman Unreasonable?

By C. Grant Isaacs

The following article by Mr. Isaacs, who is District Manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices in Charlotte, was written at the request of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association for distribution to its members.

In these days, when the cotton trade, in its efforts to absorb its production, is like a ship floating in troubled waters under reduced power, manufacturers are becoming quite accustomed to giving attentive ear to one remedy or another proposed for the solution of their problem. Not long ago, that inimitable personality, Elsie Janis, gave to the world her life story of successes and failures in "I Have Only Myself to Blame." The cotton industry might say unto itself, "Have we ourselves to blame?"

Some manufacturers are asking, "Why don't women wear more cottons?" Many answer their own query, realizing fashions have changed. The psychology of a woman causes her to aspire to that aristocrat of fibres—silk, or its steadily encroaching competitor, rayon. But is that, alone, why? Truly enough, modern times and customs forbid the inconvenience of hoop skirts or crinolines. As picturesque as they may have been, few of us would welcome the return of their period.

A Serious Factor

Men have laughed at fashion. The wiser ones, however, have always known that it could not be flouted or neglected. Fashion seems to be the result of powerful forces in human nature. Let's turn for a moment to the artistic development of our cotton textiles. It is doubtful whether all of our cotton manufacturers are fully conscious of the marked advancement in the United States in the last fifteen or twenty years in art education and the appreciation of art, particularly among the female part of our populace.

Our children take their initial steps in art education in the kindergartens. It is an important part of the program of public schools, and colleges. Women's clubs and civic organizations have sponsored the movement. National publications, daily and weekly journals devote departments to cater to the public demand for art advancement. Through these mediums the artistic intelligence of the American public has been, perhaps slowly, but definitely developed.

The excellent quality and quantity of cotton textiles produced in the United States fills one with admiration. The fact that American mills with relatively high costs of labor, can produce cotton cloths which compete in quality and price in the four corners of the globe, makes one all the more proud. In the rush to keep complements of machinery full busy, and an ambition to attain mass production, haven't we, perhaps, forgotten the artistic ascendancy of our textile styling and designing? American women, children, and men are more tastefully costumed than the peoples of any other country, but it must be admitted that artistic expression in textiles has progressed less rapidly than that in architecture, motor cars, home furnishings, or other fields.

There has been a renaissance in domestic architecture that is producing homes which challenge the best examples of colonial architecture of the late 18th and 19th centuries. The furnishings of these houses reflect a remarkable advance as compared with the haircloth eras. As a consequence to this development of the

modern home, textile manufacturers have made a greater advance in the production of draperies, upholstery materials, and floor coverings, than they have in fabrics for clothing. Our skyscrapers represent some of the finest styling in architecture that has ever been done. It is not like any period or any age, but it is beautiful. It is distinctly modern. It is real art.

Consciousness

All of our manufacturers are by no means unmindful of the influence of fashion, or the demands of the public. Those who have yielded to its power are advancing better designs and styles, and as a result reaping bigger profits. One might profit by other industries. Today, the consuming public in the United States is style-conscious. The public demands an article of intrinsic beauty, originality and distinctive art. Our homes and interior furnishings reflect this. Furniture factories producing furniture of individuality and character following definite fashion trends are oversold.

It is reflected in the motor car field. The success of General Motors Corporation, with its shares selling at a premium, reflects the successful merchandising of a wide range of motor vehicles, with each price range following a principle of style and individuality. The day is past when the designer or cotton manufacturer can select from his collection of swatches of some years ago the designs and colorings that are needed for the coming season. Precedent might easily be eliminated. It is folly for manufacturers in the conduct of their production and sales to neglect this feature of their business. Manufacturers must employ the services of men who keep abreast of the times, and know how to translate the spirit of the time into textile designs and styles, because they love design and color, and have worked with them the better part of their lives. For fashion is merely the expression of the time. It politics the feminine movement for clothes.

Evidence

Before going further, the cotton manufacturing industry is to be highly commended for the recent action it has taken involving a step unknown in its history, and perhaps the most important in many years. The launching of a national advertising campaign by the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, the industry's national organization for the promotion of the wider usage and better styling of cottons, is indeed an advanced move. It reveals, too, that the industry, although perhaps slowly, has become conscious of the power of fashion.

The movement has the co-operative support of many of the leading garment associations and manufacturers. Admitting the domestic progress in the manufacture of artistic textiles has been slow, the fact should be emphasized that the demand for such materials and garments exists and is steadily expanding. The limit of this demand is not confined to a small volume of specialty fabrics or imported materials, but it will be the yardage of fabrics of individual, original and artistic design and finish which can be made annually in volume by domestic mills.

The national plan of the Cotton-Textile Institute already in operation presents a very constructive program featuring educational advertising to the trade and consumer, collaboration with garment manufacturers, periodic style digests, sampling services and market surveys. Co-operating, also, with members of the Insti-

tute are selling agents, finishers, converters and other groups directly and indirectly interested in styled goods and cottons as a whole. Close relations will be maintained with important fashion centers in this country and abroad.

The latter is, indeed, a move in the right direction, for it is needless to discount the influence of the Parisian *Maison de Coutures* on American fashions or styling. When we consider the immense amount of labor, money and enterprise that has been shown by Continental manufacturers to gain many of the world's markets, sparing little in their persistent endeavors; the scrupulous care and study they have given to broadcasting their samples, pattern cards, color ranges and prices, all prepared in attractive manner; and the rigorous attention that has been given the smallest detail as to suitability of material, color design and finish, it can be easily realized how much the American industry may gain through our competitor's experience.

The Sixth Sense

It happened that the writer, while recently in Europe and at the instigation of a leading American cotton manufacturer, was called upon "to find out how Paris does it." A difficult task, indeed, to undertake. Fortunately, rather intimate entree was gained to the large *Maison de Coutures* and with leading cloth manufacturers. The results of this study, eventually, drafted in report form were relayed to the United States. One member of the press in San Francisco, with all friendly intentions, published a statement under the heading: "American has got the 'low down' on Paris as style center." In this, modesty forbids acceptance of the acclaim, for the position was much the same as with Mark Twain reputed to have been dead, and who suddenly appeared, denouncing the accusation with the remark, "My death has been greatly exaggerated." Would that one could,—but fashion creation in Paris is an intangible subject. Ask Rodier, "The King of Kash," how it is accomplished, and he will tell you, "We do not know, we feel it." It is somewhat of a sixth sense, which oddly enough, appears to be possessed in abundance by the French.

Despite the intangibility, style and fashion creation in the French capital follow certain basic laws of economics, and one in particular—supply and demand. They study, follow life and produce at the crucial moment. They gamble with the problem. Manufacturers produce a few sample yards of cloth. *Maison de Coutures* or dressmakers create styled garments. They tempt, and feel the pulse of the buying public. They soon win or lose. Success is welcomed, but failure does not discourage. In other words, it is a combination of psychology and co-operation. The Parisian dressmaker and French cloth manufacturer have jointly been studying women's desires so many years, that they have developed a keen sense of what she wants,—sometimes before she knows herself. They respect each other's judgment and ideas, and have, therefore, developed the closest co-operation.

Fashion is Fickle

Affairs of the day influence fashion. The French firmly believe and realize this. They live abreast of the times. Historical records told them women wear black after great wars. They, therefore, anticipated well in advance the long vogue for black a few years ago, followed by a rather sudden outburst of color,—the pastel shades, many of which continue popular at pres-

ent. Years of study revealed to them that also following wars, they should anticipate a desire on the part of women for clothes possessing masculine lines or tendencies. Economy has probably forced this style.

The present alertness of the French in following style tendencies is obvious. Today, you will find Rodier, Meyer, Ducharme, or Dufy, well-known cloth manufacturers and designers, at the opening of the new opera, at Deauville, or the Riviera, at the height of the season. You will find them at art exhibitions, or continually in the fashionable world of France, or Europe. One can chat with them about the latest poems of Jean Cocteau, the most modern French writer, or the technique of the dancer who holds the center of the stage at the moment. You will find Patou at Monte Carol, perhaps losing a million francs, but smiling about it. Chanel will probably be playing opposite him. Paul Poiret, regarded by many as the foremost of French designers, was recently on tour of the United States, including New York, Hollywood, and Florida, in his travels. These are not superior individuals, but they are continuously in training, ever holding a hand on the pulse of the public.

The incomparable French capital, though its world prestige may rise and fall with the fluctuations of European financial and political affairs, it appears, has never lost its ability to dictate what the feminine world will wear. Some may regard this reference to Paris as exclusively adaptable to a limited section of trade. But not entirely so.

Many of the fashion experts concur in the opinion that cotton styles follow the tendencies of silks and other more expensive materials. The British acquiesce in this. One of the largest groups of British printers conducts all of its designing and style creation in Paris. Aside from the designs for the home markets, the designers engage themselves with work for Far Eastern, African, or American trade. After years of experience, they have found it more satisfactory,—more profitable than in Manchester.

Art and Design

Despite the great Addison's statement that "There is a great affinity between designing and art," we are faced with the refutations of this by many of our industrialists. But if our stylists and designers can never hope to be great artists, they can, nevertheless, console themselves with the thought that with experience they may be truly great designers, great style creators, great colorists and even great reformers. In these futuristic jazz days, it is a regrettable fact that there is very little appreciation of true artistic design and styling in fabrics. One has only to look at the rather vulgar extravagance and dowdy frippery shown in the dress and the home of some of our classes to realize this. It is due either to lack of artistic taste, or of ability to make the best choice.

Excellent designs and styles may be produced, but they will not avail much unless the public is sufficiently cultivated to appreciate them. Taste, a peculiar sense, may be defined as critical judgment—the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, and whatever constitutes excellence. It is different from and quite superior to fashion. It may be and it should be improved, and cultivated by studying and comparing beauty and perfection in textile fabrics and materials. Much can be done to refine the public taste, and to no small degree

(Continued on Page 33)

Opening, Picking and Cleaning Cotton*

By James H. Haddock

Efficiency Department, Erwin Cotton Mills

I AM not here today to bore you with a long-drawn-out speech, but rather to discuss briefly the very important question of "Opening, Cleaning and Picking Cotton."

We can all remember when a mill having in its opening room, an ageing bin and hopper feeders was considered well equipped in this department, but the modern up-to-date layout is very elaborate.

It was my good fortune several years ago to have the privilege of visiting quite a number of mills throughout various parts of England (and, by the way, I stopped in on Professor Nelson's old home town on this trip) and one outstanding feature in their layouts as compared with ours was noticed. Without exception all of the mills that we visited were equipped with opening and cleaning units far more elaborate and far more efficient than anything we were accustomed to in this country, or than any layout we had ever seen. At that time, if such equipment had been suggested to our mills, most of them would have thought the idea absurd, extravagant, and entirely unnecessary, but fortunately that attitude has been and still is changing. England, as we know, has always been largely dependent upon America for her supply of raw cotton and as America advanced in the manufacture of cotton goods, and British mills felt more and more the pinch of our competition, it became a matter of surpassing us in cost and in quality, if they hoped to maintain their acknowledged supremacy in the business. So, in order that they could buy their cotton here, pay freight and insurance across on it, manufacture the cloth and send it back into this and other foreign countries at a competitive price, it became necessary that they buy cotton at a comparatively low figure, which led them onto low grades. This, in turn, meant that the stock must be more thoroughly cleaned, which of course brought from the mills demands upon machinery manufacturers for equipment that would do the necessary, which demand appears to have been very admirably met and undoubtedly they have the most thorough machinery of its kind in use today.

In recent years we have faced serious competition amongst ourselves, as well as from on the outside, and have been forced to lower, in a great many instances, the quality of raw stock used, thus the demand has arisen over here also for more efficient opening equipment, with the result that the manufacturers of textile machinery have, in some instances, copied exactly English machines, improved on them in others, or devised new machines of their own original design; all with good results and many mills have installed the new equipment.

Although great progress has been made in the improvement of opening and cleaning equipment in this country, we yet have far to go before we equal the best English systems where an entire unit, which usually consists of a willow, hopper bale breaker, hopper opener, automatic hopper feeder, lattice feeder, Creighton opener, and English cleaning trunk, is used for each breaker lapper. In our mills about three units of opening to around eight or ten breaker lappers is considered ample. How can we hope to get results equalling that of our overseas competitors?

If time would permit, I would like to explain in detail the opening, evening and cleaning that the mentioned layout gives, but in order not to keep you too long, I will pass on.

We are all well aware of the fact that cotton as it comes to the mill contains a large amount of trash, such as motes, leaf, stems and other foreign particles, as well as a big percentage of short unspinnable stock, which must be removed. Now the question is, how can this best be done with a minimum amount of damage to the staple? My individual opinion is that cotton should never be subjected to beating or any harsh treatment until all of the lumps have been thoroughly opened up, and to accomplish this I have in mind processing as follows: Ties should be removed from the bales at least 24 hours before they are used, the object of this, as you know, being to relieve the pressure on the staple and allow it to regain a portion of its normal elasticity. Just as many bales should be laid out as room will permit, the more the better, as a good mixing is undoubtedly advantageous. The first machines through which the cotton is run should be designed to treat it very gently, and open it up thoroughly so that the trash embedded in lumps will be free to fall out when subjected to the cleaning machinery which will follow. I am firmly convinced that the most practical way to accomplish this is to feed your stock first onto an extended feed table which will deliver it to a hopper, the horizontal apron of which will force it against a lifting apron containing very coarse spikes or pins, which will carry the cotton upward against a stripper roll. This stripper roll will knock back into the hopper the largest of the lumps, and they will again be taken up by the lifting apron for the same treatment. In this way the first hopper will comb out all of the biggest bunches and feed the stock into a second hopper. The lifting apron of this machine should contain somewhat finer spikes and have a closer stripper roll setting than the first, so that the largest of the remaining lumps will be torn up. The third hopper into which the cotton now passes should be equipped with finer pins on the lifting apron and have a stripper roll setting close enough to comb out practically all of the remaining lumps.

Now your stock is well opened up and has been treated only to the gentle combing action describes, which could not possibly damage the staple. There are no large bunches in which trash can hide and the cleaning machinery which is now to have its turn, will be much more effective and less damaging.

Following these machines, as a continuous unit, I favor a Vertical Opener (which, while probably harsher in its treatment, is comparatively gentle) one or two, as may be necessary depending on the grade of cotton being run, and then some make of cleaner having a Buckley beater. In addition to this I favor the installation of from 30 up to 50 feet of plain type English cleaning trunk. The trunk requires no labor to operate, except that used for cleaning, no power to drive, takes up practically no room, and unquestionably removes enough trash to more than justify the installation, and in a manner that positively will have no bad effect on the staple.

From what has been said you can easily see that I
(Continued on Page 31)

*Address before Textile Institute, North Carolina State College.



ASLEEP AT THE SWATCH

THE buyer wasn't hard-boiled but he knew that the day had come when the colors that sold the goods had to keep the goods sold.

The textile salesman, too, admitted that the day of the testing laboratory and the genuine fast-color guarantee had arrived. But he didn't manufacture the goods; it was up to him to sell them.

Old Prince Price (thirty-nine years in the textile game) said that

commercial colors give a bigger margin to play with and anyway this fast-dye talk is just another salesman's excuse.

Well, a trend has an unpleasant way of overlooking a man's experience in the game. The customer's washtub is really a bad place to find out whether or not colors are fast.

Nowadays women seem to think that stores and manufacturers are old enough to know better.

The truth, of course, is that—



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PIONEER MANUFACTURERS
OF AMERICAN VAT DYES

Everybody gets more for their money in

FAST-DYED FABRICS

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Spinners' Meeting In Charlotte

A VERY interesting and instructive meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association was held in Charlotte last Friday. The technical discussion covered a number of questions previously submitted by members and developed a great deal of valuable information.

Carl R. Harris, of Cooleemee, chairman of the Division and also president of the Southern Textile Association, led the discussion. The attendance included a large number of superintendents and overseers from mills in this section.

The morning session adjourned for lunch at 1 o'clock and there was a brief afternoon session.

Stenographer Disappears

A highly recommended stenographer, engaged to report the meeting for two textile papers and to furnish a record for the Association, not only failed to submit a report of the meeting, but disappeared afterward so completely that it was impossible to locate her. For this reason, we are forced to omit the usual complete report of the discussion of this meeting.

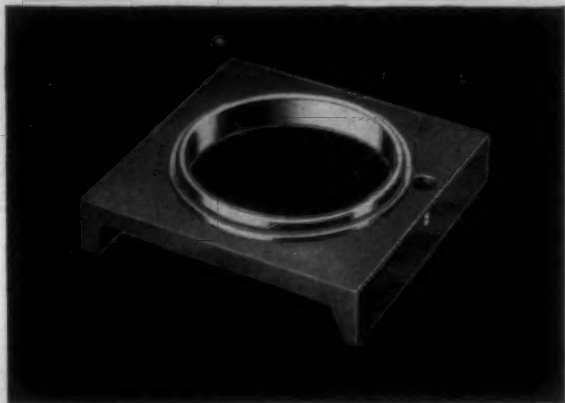
Among Those Present

Among those who attended the meeting of the Spinners Division Southern Textile Association at Charlotte, were the following:

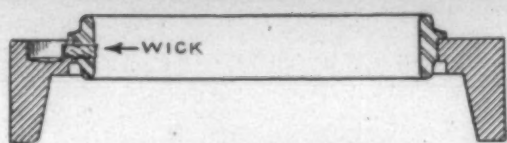
Adams, L. F., Overseer Spinning, Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.
 Alexander, C. W., Overseer Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mill, Cooleemee, N. C.
 Alexander, J. C., Salesman, Corn Products Refining Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Allen, L. D., Overseer Spinning, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Atkins, J. H., Overseer Spinning and Twisting, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Auten, E. S., Overseer Spinning, Acme Mill No. 1, Belmont, N. C.
 Baker, C. D., 2nd Fill Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Baker, L. B., Waxhaw, N. C.
 Baker, L. P., Second Hand, Cramerton Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
 Ballard, T. A., Superintendent, Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Bangle, Thos., Night Superintendent, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Barton, B. P., Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Batten, D. T., Carder and Spinner, Randolph Mill No. 1, Franklinville, N. C.
 Benfield, T. L., Overseer Spinning Rhodhiss Mill No. 2, Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Brannon, E. B., Overseer Spinning, Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
 Brigman, C. C., Superintendent, No. 2 Mill, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Browne, A. B., Carding and Spinning, Rodman-Heath Mill, Waxhaw, N. C.
 Carhart, R. A., Franklin Process Co., Fingerville, S. C.
 Carpenter, D. O., Overseer Spinning, Thrift Division, Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.
 Carter, A. D., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Cashion, L. G., Second Hand Spinning, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Castebury, W. P., Overseer Spinning, Camperdown Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Cauble, Summie, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Oakboro Mill, Oakboro, N. C.
 Chandler, C. L., Superintendent, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Chapman, H. E., Overseer Spinning, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Clemons, Roy S., Office Manager, National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Compton, R. J., Overseer, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Creswell, W. T., Superintendent Carding, No. 2, 3, and 4, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
 Crolley, M. A., Overseer Carding, Kershaw Mill, Kershaw, S. C.
 Crow, Smith, Superintendent, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Crowell, Fred B., Sou. Agent, E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Davis, Walter L., Assistant Superintendent, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Dickson, H. D., Overseer, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Superintendent, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Duncan, W. B., Overseer Spinning, Acme Mill No. 2, Belmont, N. C.
 Dutemple, Wm. P., Salesman, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
 Edwards, E. W., Formerly Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 5, Concord, N. C.
 Ellis, A. L., Overseer Spinning, Pelzer Mills, Pelzer, S. C.
 Ellis, T. R., Overseer, No. 3 Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Elmore, L. A., Overseer Carding, Rhodhiss Mill No. 2, Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Ennis, W. R., Jr., Overseer Spinning, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Fagan, J. H., Overseer Spinning, Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Fairchild, J. F., Superintendent Spinning, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
 Fairchild, R. A., Overseer Spinning, Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C.
 Gaillard, C. E., Carder and Spinner, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
 Garrett, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Garrison, A. F., Superintendent, Hartwell Mills No. 2, Toccoa, Ga.
 Gibson, D. A., Designer, Aileen Mills, Inc., Biscoe, N. C.
 Gregg, J. M., Salesman, Stafford Company, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hamrick, C. P., Overseer, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Harris, Carl R., Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
 Harvey, T. W., Superintendent, Rodman-Heath Mill, Waxhaw, N. C.
 Hayes, M. H., Superintendent, Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Hill, D. H., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hindman, R. L., Overseer Spinning, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

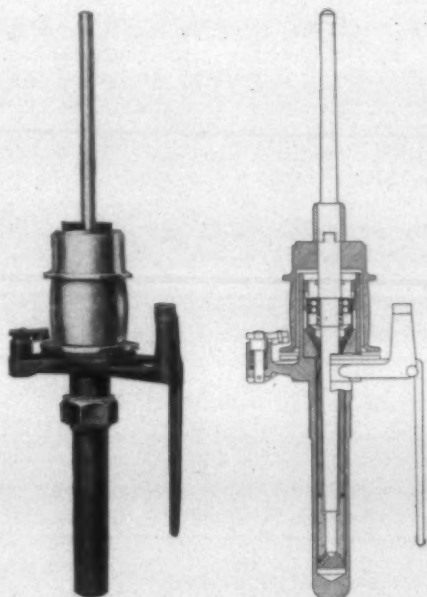
(Continued on Page 36)



F & J "Aero Speed" Twister increases production 25% to 50%



F. & J. Self-Oiling Ring



Patent Ball Bearing Spindle

"THE Fales & Jenks Aero Speed Twister gives 25% to 50% more production per twister spindle—that is a strong, definite statement. We make it only after being absolutely certain that it is literally true, and not an exaggerated claim. Because of four exclusive features, this F & J twister runs much faster than has formerly been possible, yet with actual improvements in the quality of the work.

The first of these four features—the patented Self-oiling Ring—is illustrated above. By keeping itself supplied with oil, it allows a lighter traveller to be used, at much higher speeds.

The second feature is our patent Ball-bearing Spindle. This spindle requires about 22% less horsepower than other types, and contributes greatly to smooth running at the new high speeds.

The third feature is the Fales & Jenks patent Tension Device. At highest speeds, it assures even tension of the tapes, giving steady drive and positive twist. The fourth feature is the newly invented "Aero Separator." It eliminates whipping, reduces the number of "ends down," protects the yarn and controls the air currents so they cool both ring and traveller.

While we could not illustrate and fully describe this dividend-paying Twister in this magazine, we have prepared a descriptive catalog which contains all details. We will, furthermore, give you definite production figures of mills using the Fales & Jenks Aero Speed Twister, showing 25% to 50% production increases. It will pay you to—

Write for interesting, descriptive Twister Catalog

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.

Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**Cotton
Machinery**

**from Bale
to Loom**

Export Office: PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Desirable Properties in Yarns of Chemical Origin*

By A. M. Tenney

Vice-President, American Bemberg Corporation

EMERSON, Thoreau and Hubbard have all been accredited with this bit of merchandising philosophy, "If you build a better mouse trap than your neighbor, even though your shop be in the midst of the wood, the world will make a beaten path to your door." How simple it all is! This manufacturing and merchandising business—we have discovered, you and I, by diligent and careful research how to make a new, beautiful and different yarn—called it Bemberg—had someone weave or knit this Bemberg yarn into a cloth—had someone make from this attractive cloth of Bemberg a beautiful evening gown, lingerie, full-fashioned hosiery, a man's shirt, muffler, and socks, a tie and lounging robe, child's socks—in our home drapes of Bemberg are at the windows and doors; beautiful damask covers the chairs in the living room and our friends visit us and are intrigued with the new fabrics and all express a desire to obtain some for their very own—and we are happy and proud of our achievement and direct them to their favorite shop, pointing out merely that if they wish a fabric possessing the properties of our yarn, they should stipulate, when purchasing, "Made of Bemberg."

Such, figuratively speaking, is the direct way in which the sale of a famous yarn progresses, but let us digress. Several chemical yarn manufacturers are making yarns from cellulose by different processes, so that the product of each differs in many important respects. These manufacturers rightly feel that such being the case it is not only to their own but in the public's interest that their product should be identified by its own individual name, so that the consumer having once expressed his preference, can the more readily obtain that which he or she desires.

The appeal which a garment or fabric makes can in a large part be ascribed to definite physical properties of the yarns from which it is made. It is true that style in garments and construction in fabrics affect the final appeal which provides consumer acceptance.

What, however, may we ask, makes for success in fabric construction? Simply stated, it is the ability of the weaver or knitter to select from the several different chemical yarns one with the special properties he wishes to portray in the finished fabric. Having made this selection, it remains for him to so interlace the yarns that in the finished cloth he will have made the most out of the properties possessed by the yarns which he has chosen. Then the famous couturiere in Paris will choose his material and fashion a famous gown and it will be said by the foremost textile merchandise authority that style appeal is the factor which sells the goods.

What then are those factors which the weaver or knitter must recognize in order to intelligently select the most suitable yarn for his purpose? Briefly, these may be outlined and placed under headings as follows:

I. Appearance Characteristics.

These can be sub-divided into—

1. Color
2. Lustre
3. Softness—Plasticity versus Pliability
4. Fineness
5. Uniformity

II. Mechanical Characteristics

1. Strength and Elongation
2. Elasticity

III.—Comparison of Fibre Structure

Color and lustre in yarns of chemical origin are commonly thought of together when examining a yarn. Color as related to the raw yarn as received from the plant refers to the degree of whiteness as related to the amount of purification which the yarn has received, either through bleaching or by other chemical means. Lustre on the other hand depends on the combination of reflection, refraction and absorption of light and to a large degree is controlled by the shape of the individual filaments and their number, relationship and arrangement in the yarn. Increasing the number of filaments in a yarn of a given weight automatically decreases the diameter and increases the number of parallel fibre lines, thus effecting further modification of the light reflection. As is commonly noted in highly polished surfaces, any increase in the number of parallel lines per inch will give depth to the lustre. Somewhat the same effect is obtained by fine filaments and it is quite apparent that by providing in a chemical yarn filaments of the same size and diameter as real silk laid side by side, the result is in appearance a duplication of the internal structure of the real silk yarn.

The softness that one notes by handling a fabric made from a yarn of chemical origin depends for the degree of this characteristic which it possesses, first—in my opinion—on the softness or hardness which, if it could be measured in a laboratory, would be by a comparative scale showing a measure of the degree of resistance of the material to compression. A compression test, if available, would determine a comparative measure of softness or, let us say, plasticity of the yarns made by different chemical processes. It no doubt would be found that one yarn is harder than another. It seems reasonable to suppose that the hard yarn would be the strongest in tensile strength. Inasmuch as it is understood that cellulose products, or derivatives of cellulose solutions are colloidal in nature, the associated property of plasticity is one that may be very well examined and studied in relationship to the effect of this property on the finished product. Such a study would no doubt reveal that yarns highly plastic, although being more easily subject to deformation when made into fabric, still to take an extreme case, would allow, for example, such a yarn when woven into a satin to be compressed by the calender roll in finishing to a degree that would give an unusually flat and lustrous surface. Through the use of such yarns combined in high textures, flat surfaces of high reflecting powers could be obtained approaching, for example, somewhat the appearance of patent leather. Further, if it is found that we are correct in that the most plastic yarn has the least tensile strength, it will probably be noted that in order to obtain the requisite strength desired by the designer, more yarns per inch will have to be provided than if a harder natured yarn with finer filaments were used.

The degree of pliability as a characteristic found in the yarn is influenced mainly by the ability of the manufacturer to subdivide his yarn into the finest of filaments. Now, if it is found that the hard yarn is the strongest in tensile strength, then it follows that the strongest yarn of the most filaments is likely to be the most pliable. Numerous fine filaments of circular sec-

(Continued on Page 34)

*Address before Textile Institute, North Carolina State College.

1929 Production Running Ahead of 1927

Figures showing the production of cotton goods have just been released by the Bureau of the Census and I have been asked to make such deductions and observations related thereto as might prove of interest to merchants and manufacturers, says E. T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

The production of goods over 12 inches in width was approximately 8,900,000,000 square yards in 1927, compared with 7,742,000,000 square yards in 1925, 8,264,000,000 square yards in 1923, and 6,703,000,000 square yards in 1921. The production in 1927, therefore, exceeds by almost three-quarters of a billion square yards the previous highest output in the history of the industry. The average mill price per yard in 1927 was 13.18 cents, compared with 16.08 cents in 1925, or a decline of 18 per cent. The average weight in yards per pound in 1927 was 3.69, compared with 3.74 in 1925. The average price per pound of goods was 48.64 cents in 1927, compared with 60.12 cents in 1925. For the year the average daily price of middling raw cotton in New York was 17.5 cents in 1927, compared with 23.6 cents in 1926.

Changes in 1927.

Some conspicuous changes took place in the 1927 production with respect to the quantities of some classes of goods. For example, there were considerable increases in the production of osnaburgs, sheetings, drills, denims, napped fabrics, towels and towelings, tobacco cloths and print cloths, while declines were noted in sheets and pillow cases, pillow tubing, lawns, nainsooks and cambries, twills and sateens, gingham and cotton shirtings.

In July, 1925, there were 37,929,000 spindles in place, compared with 36,696,000 in July, 1927, a decline of 1,233,000. Active spindles in 1925 averaged 35,032,000, compared with 34,410,000 in 1927, a decline of 622,000 active spindles. Spindle hours and percentage of activity since 1923 were as follows:

Year	Spindle Hours	Per Cent of Activity
1923	99,508,000,000	98.9
1924	80,275,000,000	78.5
1925	94,600,000,000	92.9
1926	97,029,000,000	95.4
1928	92,749,000,000	95.5
1927	104,450,000,000	104.7
1929 2 mo. av.	8,723,287,000	11.15

Overproduction Indicated.

Although the smaller amount of cotton consumed, lessened spindle activity and poor cotton textile business during 1928 indicates that an overproduction of goods occurred during the year 1927, the early months of 1929 point to an even greater activity and production of goods than for the similar months in 1927.

For the months of January and February in 1927, compared with the same months for 1929, the following statistics emphasize this point:

	1927 Jan. and Feb.	1929 Jan. and Feb.
Cotton consumed (bales)	1,192,755	1,266,487
Percentage of activity	25	111.15
Av. mo. spindle hours	8,397,000,000	8,723,000,000

Cotton consumed during the census years since 1923 was as follows: 1923 (bales), 6,521,000; 1925 (bales), 6,433,000; 1927 (bales), 7,405,000; 1928 (bales), 6,576,000.

Although 1928 was not a census year, cotton consumption figures indicate considerable lessened activity from 1927. While, of course, cotton consumed during the

months of January and February, 1929, cannot be considered as a basis for the assumption that consumption will continue at the same rate, it is nevertheless interesting to note that the consumption during those two months of 1929 was at the rate of approximately 7,600,000 bales per year.

Increase of Consumption.

That production of goods in 1923 and 1927 was considerably in excess of consumption is clearly indicated by the statistics for the years 1924 and 1920. For example, there were well over 19,000,000,000 fewer spindle hours or 20 per cent less activity in 1924 compared with 1923. In 1928 there were 12,000,000,000 fewer spindle hours or a lessened activity of approximately 10 per cent compared with 1927. For the first two months of 1929 the industry was running at over 111 per cent of single shift capacity, or as has been pointed out previously, at a higher rate than for the same months in 1927 and at a rate which compares with 104.7 per cent average for the whole year of 1927.

If we assume that goods produced during January and February of 1929 were of the same average weight in yards per pound as those produced in 1927, the consumption of cotton during January and February indicates that there were turned out over 1,836,000,000 square yards of goods, or about 30,725,000 square yards for each working day in January and February, 1929.

If from the total mill value of cotton goods, yarns for sale, thread, etc., produced in 1927, we deduct the total of payments for wages, raw materials, mill supplies, fuel and purchased power, there remains available for salaries, rent, depreciations, insurance, selling expenses, taxes, interest and all other such items of expense, together with possible profits, a sum equivalent to 9.57 cents per pound of products in 1927 against 9.93 cents per pound of products in 1925. This means that for each pound of products in 1927 there was one-third of a cent or 3.6 per cent less money than in 1925, available to meet all such expenses and provide for possible profits.

Cotton Goods Sales Exceed Production

Both sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during March were again in excess of production according to the report made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The report covers a period of four weeks.

Sales during March amounted to 358,333,000 yards. They were equivalent to 120.2 per cent of production, which was 297,994,000 yards.

Shipments amounted to 325,633,000 yards, or 109.3 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 354,311,000 yards, a decrease of 7.4 per cent as compared with stocks at the beginning of the month.

Unfilled orders on March 31st amounted to 504,876,000 yards, an increase of 6.9 per cent as compared with unfilled orders on March 1st.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The reports cover upwards of 300 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Variation of Card Sliver

Editor:

How to find the cause of variation of card sliver is a question I would like to see answered in these columns by those who know.

B. T. U.

To Make Better Yarns

Editor:

I have taken charge of a carding room where the roving is very uneven, and of course, the yarns made from this roving is bad. I would be glad to have some good experienced carder tip me off as to what is best to do. The work runs good, but it is terribly uneven.

YOUNG CARDER.

It is often the case that uneven roving does "run good." It is unfortunate that uneven roving does "run good" because a great deal of bad work can be made before it is found out. The first thing to do is to overhaul the pickers, cards, drawings and all roving frames. Give them all a good scouring. Do not rush the pickers, cards, drawings nor roving frames. Reduce the draft on the cards to below 100. Run the roving frames from the slubbers to jacks slower, and with as little tension as possible. On the drawing frames keep the draft down to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Lookout that the silver is not stretched between the front roll of the drawing frames and the calendar rolls.

I have no doubt this will greatly improve the roving.

OLD CARDER.

Figuring the Cost of Labor Turnover

Editor:

How should the cost of the labor turnover be ascertained?

ALA.

Medium Weight Shirting

Editor:

Can a fairly good grade of medium weight shirting be made from 30s warp and 35s filling carded yarns and what construction should be used?

B. B. T.

Yards on a Bobbin

Editor:

With 33s yarn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rings, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch traverse, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bobbin barrel, how many yards should be put on a bobbin of warp yarn, filling wind.

N. H.

Answer to Student

Editor:

Replying to Student, "How is a five harness sateen reeded?" The harnesses are numbered one to five from front to back. The warp ends are reeded two ends in dent as follows: Harness ends one and two are drawn in the same dent. Three and four in the next dent. This leaves harness end numbered five. This end is drawn with the next-end which is in the front harness or numbered one again. Then follow two and three

in the next dent, and then four and five are drawn in the fifth dent. That is: It takes 10 ends and 5 dents to complete the drawing-in pattern.

DRAWER.

Answer to Kay

Editor:

Answering a question by Kay, "What stocks are used for making braided cordage, what system for numbering the sizes, and what are braided cords used for?" Almost any kind of fibrous material is used such as from the coarsest cocoa fibre, cheap cottons, to the best of silk. Braided cards are used for a very large variety of purposes such as garden lines, dumb waiters, window sash cords, railroad bell and signal cords, clothes lines, etc.

The system for numbering the sizes runs by 1-32 of an inch. $1-32''$ =No. 1; $8-32''$ =No. 8; $8-32''$ =9, etc.

A great deal of the shorter cotton staples is used and which is usually shorter than one inch. Also a great deal of waste and linters are used.

CORDAGE.

Window Sash Cord

Editor:

Regarding Consumer's note what size of sash cord is suitable for windows equipped with 20-pound balance weights? I would use a number 8 cotton braided sash cord. This cord will be about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter and weigh about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds per 100 feet of cordage. If the weights are heavier, I would use a number 9 sash cord.

BUILDER.

Answer to Troubled

Editor:

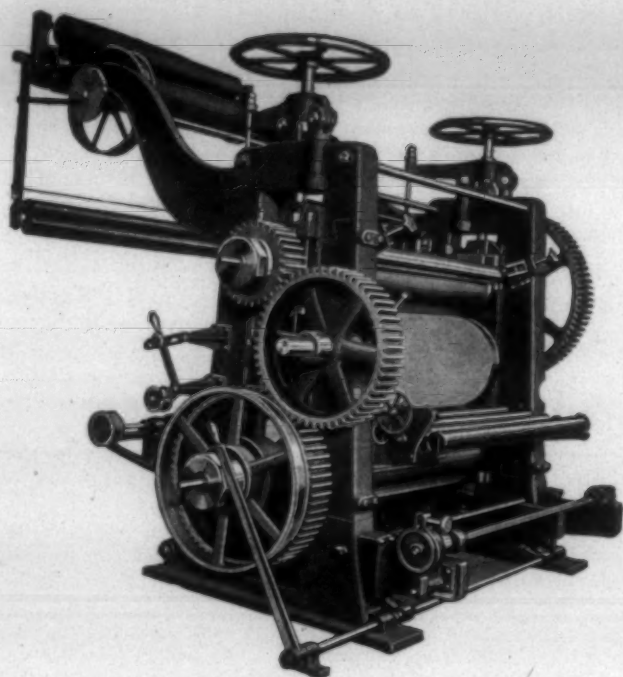
In looking over these columns, I notice that Troubled wants to know what are some of the chief causes to look up when making uneven yarn. I would refer him to the following list:

Uneven length of cotton staple; creased top rolls; roving traverse motion out of order; overworn steel roll necks and flutings; leather top rolls not round and not evenly covered; rolls set too far apart; drafts too long or too short; insufficient doublings; overworn gears; crooked steel rolls; dirty rolls; rolls needing oiling; machinery needing scouring, stretch roving on account of too much tension on all roving frames; not enough twist in the roving; stretched sliver back of drawings and slubbers; stretched webbing in front of the carding machines and the drawing frames because the calendar rolls run too fast for the speed of the card doffer and the speed of the front roll on the drawing frames; not letting the card cylinders fill up with stock after stripping them; uneven laps; roving frames, cards and drawing frames also pickers operated too fast; cut sliver at the drawing frames; roving trumpets too small; dry saddles on top rolls; over-tensioned or stretched filling; dirty and loose flyers; bobbins on speeders and roving frames not all of the same size; roving ends wound around the flyer fingers one turn too much; cans of cards and drawing frames run too full; lapping of ends when creeling.

ANALYTICAL.



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



*Perkins 3-Roll Friction Calender
Dead-Set Pressure*

Calenders

Rolling
Friction
Schriener
Chasing

Mangles

Water and Starch

Embossing Machines

There is a Perkins Calender that will meet your own manufacturing requirements. Let us know your requirements and we shall be glad to furnish you with complete specifications and blueprints of Perkins Calenders, Mangles or Embossing Machines promptly.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, INC., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Southern Representative Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CALENDERS—Embossing - Rolling - Chasing - Friction - Schreiner

ROLLS—Cotton - Husk - Combination - Paper - Cotton and Wool.

Bin Pilers
Drying Machines
Dyeing Machines
Jigs

Kier Pilers
Mangles
Mullen Testers
Padders

Ranges
Silk Finishing Machines
Scutchers
Singers

Squeezers
Tenters
Washers
Winders

Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly
furnished

THE
DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

Will
You
Please
Consider
These
Questions?

Are you getting excessive shedding?
Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?
Does your cloth feel harsh?
If so, write us, and we can help you.

John P. Marston Company

Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

PERSONAL NEWS

J. H. Clark has become overseer spinning and winding at the Borden Manufacturing Company, Goldsboro, N. C.

Gus Levinn has resigned as overseer of the silk room at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

John Potts has become overseer of carding at the Hartsell Mills, Concord, N. C.

Richard Braygrave, of Philadelphia, is to be superintendent of the new Ellis Silk Hosiery Company, Charlotte, N. C.

J. R. Hix, secretary and treasurer of the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C., is one of the organizers of the Gordon Mills, of the same place.

D. R. Carey, president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, has been elected vice-president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce.

W. A. Floyd, assistant treasurer of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed a member of the South Carolina Highway Commission.

A. C. Dryson has resigned his position at Whitmire, S. C., to become overseer of the cloth room at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

A. S. Paine, general manager of the Mollohon Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been elected president of the Newberry Chamber of Commerce.

J. M. Spearman, formerly overseer of carding at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of the new Arial Mills, Arial, S. C.

J. H. Thomas has resigned as second hand in carding at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., to become second hand in carding at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

L. C. Kepley, for the past eight years second hand at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C., has been transferred to general second hand in card room at the Cannon Mills No. 7, Kannapolis, N. C.

The home of J. C. Keller, superintendent of the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., was almost completely destroyed by fire this week.

T. F. Culp, formerly of Lancaster, S. C., has become overseer dyeing at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C.

W. H. Hardeman has resigned as overseer weaving and assistant superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., to accept the position of superintendent of the Union Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, LaFayette, Ga. Mr. Hardeman had been overseer weaving at the Newberry Cotton Mills for 27 years. In that time he has been a leader in every phase of community life at Newberry. Resolution of regret upon his leaving, adopted by the Home Makers Bible Class, of West End Baptist Church, Newberry, pay high tribute to Mr. Hardeman and reflect the esteem in which he is held by associates.

OBITUARY

Charles E. Carpenter

Charles E. Carpenter, president of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., died at Miami Beach, Florida, on April 6. He was 66 years of age. Mr. Carpenter had been in Florida for some time hoping to recover his health.

PERSONAL NEWS

As president of E. F. Houghton & Co., internationally known makers of leather belts, oils, and textile chemical products, Mr. Carpenter was one of the most widely known business men in America. Through his efforts, his company had become known in all parts of the world.

Mr. Carpenter was one of the most interesting personalities in the business life of America. The unique way in which he advertised the products of his company attracted national attention. He was editor of the "Houghton Line" published by his company, which has a circulation running into several hundred thousand, this publication being one of the most unique in America.

Mr. Carpenter achieved distinction as the author of several books, written in the characteristic style upon which he built his reputation and as a lecturer. He was also prominent in Philadelphia politics and led the revolt against the organization in that city in 1907. He was a member of the City Committee of the Reform Party, later returning to the organization and taking a prominent part in the election of John E. Reyburn as mayor. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Manufacturers' Club, Poor Richard Club, Advertising Club of America and the Whitemarsh Country Club. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death marks the passing of one of the most interesting personalities in Philadelphia industry.

D. I. Williams

D. I. Williams, for many years superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte, died suddenly of heart failure last Friday morning. He was 46 years old. He had been in poor health for some time and recently retired from his duties at the mills.

Mr. Williams was one of the best known superintendents in this section and enjoyed an enviable record as a manufacturer and as a man. He was held in high esteem by officials of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company and employees of the mill. He is survived by his wife and several children. Funeral services were conducted Saturday morning.

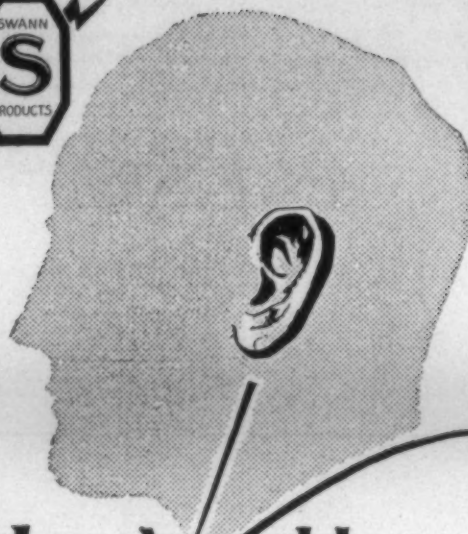
S. C. Meeting June 27

Spartanburg, S. C.—Decision to hold the 1929 convention of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Asheville, June 27 and 28, was reached at a meeting of the executive group in the Cleveland Hotel.

Sessions of the convention will be held in the Grove Park Inn. The program for the meeting has not been arranged.

It was also decided at the meeting here to contribute again this year the sum of \$2,000 to further the State-wide cotton contests under the direction of the Clemson Extension Service.

The meeting of the group was held in connection with a luncheon which was attended by about twenty cotton manufacturers. No other details of the meeting were given out. Thompson Marchant, of Greenville, president, presided.



Have You Heard about Federal Textile Oils & Chemicals?

FEDERAL Textile products are manufactured in the heart of the South by the largest chemical manufacturer of its kind in the country.

FEDERAL Phosphorus Company is a division of the Swann Corporation, widely known as one of the most reliable and successful chemical manufacturers. The Swann Corporation has plants and offices in Anniston, Birmingham and St. Louis, with an international distribution of its products.

FEDERAL PRODUCTS

Softeners
Sizing Materials
Finishing Materials
Raw and Sulphonated Tallows
Penetrants
Stripping Agents
Dye Assistants
Degumming Agents
Weighting Materials
Fulling and Scouring Concentrates
Kier Assistants
Detergents
Trisodium Phosphate
Lubricants for Cotton, Wool, Silk, Rayon
Sulphonated Oils
Soluble Oils
Stainless Oils
Olive Oils
Wool Oils

THE textile oils and chemicals we manufacture are backed by the great resources of the Swann Corporation. For the first time, this gives Textile Mill Operators the advantage of foremost chemists, scientific laboratories and modern manufacturing plants.

"Ask Federal"

FEDERAL
PHOSPHORUS COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM

ANNISTON, ALA.
DIVISION OF THE SWANN CORPORATION

ALABAMA

High Shoals Workers Denounce Strike Leaders

Continued prediction by strike leaders at Gastonia that the employees of the Manville-Jenckes Mills, High Shoals, would join in the Gastonia strike has brought forth the following letter to the Gastonia Gazette, the letter being written by night carding employees at High Shoals:

High Shoals, N. C., April 9, 1929.

To The Editor of The Gastonia Gazette:

"Please put this letter in your paper, as we want those bohunks that have come down here from New York and are trying to make us quit our jobs to know that we are satisfied with our jobs and with our superintendent, Mr. Hardy, also our overseer, and we think Mr. Baugh, or the 'Big Bow-wow,' 'as that bohunk from New York calls him, is a fine man and is always willing to help us when we ask him for a favor.

"Mr. Baugh always meets us with a smile. Some of us have known Mr. Baugh for years and have always found him to be a friend indeed. He will treat you right if you will let him.

"We have tried to show those ex-convicts that we do not want them at High Shoals. You know some folks are mighty hard-headed and can't take a hint. Some folks are easily fooled, and some are not. We know we are getting along all right and we want to be let alone. We and our bosses, as the New York Bowery rat calls them, are planning a big time this summer, having fish fries and barbecues. There was a fish fry out here last Saturday. We cooked 90 pounds of fish and made a wash pot full of cat-stew. We sure had a nice time. We are going to have another before long and invite everybody at High Shoals.

"The very idea of that bird talking about the half-starved cotton mill folks. We want him to know that our clothes are as good as his, we have plenty to eat, and nearly all of us have good cars and radios and money in the bank. We have good homes to live in with water and lights in them, and we are happy, with nothing to bother us but three or four bohunks from New York, and we want them to know that we think a darn sight more of our 'Bow-Wow' than we do of them."

Yours truly,

W. T. OGLE,
R. E. Wiggins,
G. C. ROBINSON,
ANDY RUDISILL,
R. P. CAMP,
FLOYD GRIFFIN,
G. T. STRICKLAND,
D. V. WALDROP,
W. M. HUFF,

MED FORD,
A. S. McFALLS,
WILL MOSES,
ARNOLD SMITH,
B. B. HAGER,
JOHN FARMER,
F. L. BOSTIC,
D. L. JENKINS,
J. O. WIGGINS,

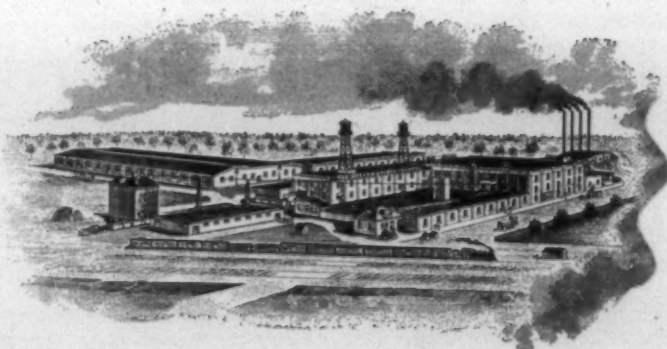
JOHN PAYNE,

Night Carding Employees.

Durham Hosiery Profit \$67,457

The report of the Durham Hosiery Mills for the year ended December 31, 1928, shows profit of \$67,457 after depreciation, interest, etc. The report of Durham Hosiery Mills and affiliated corporations for 1927 showed profit of \$100,567 after depreciation, interest, etc., but before subsidiary preferred dividends. It is pointed out that the company has divested itself of interest in subsidiary companies.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

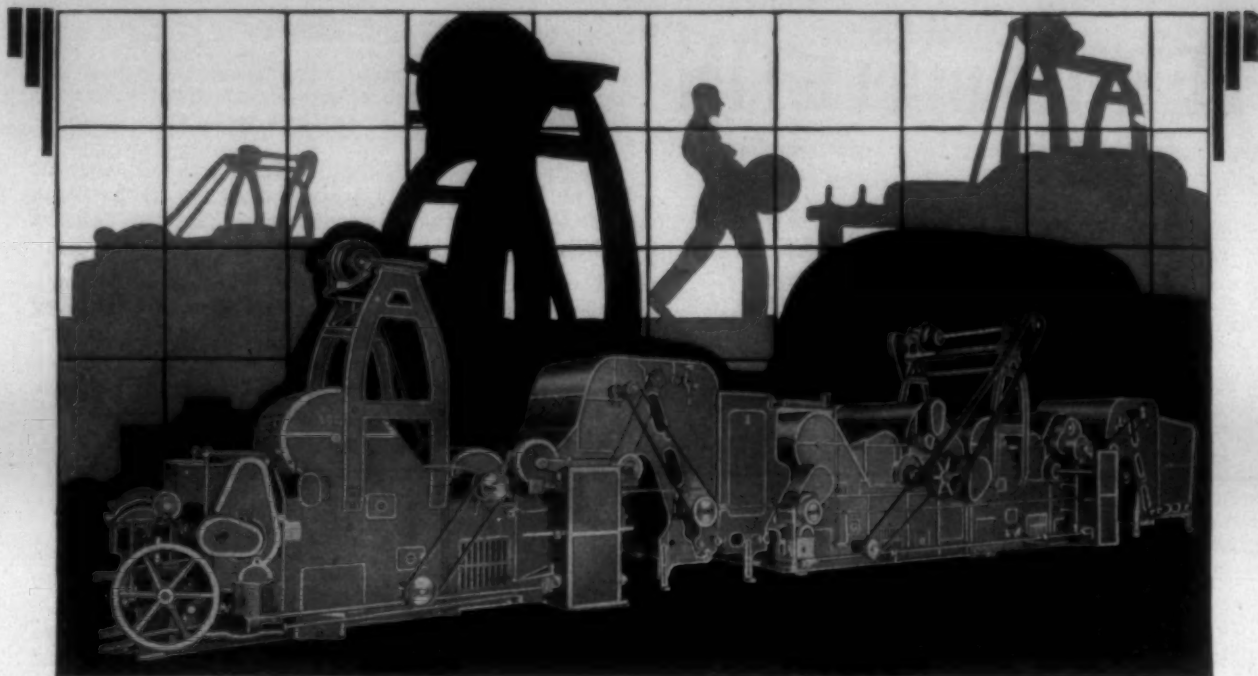
We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



ONE-PROCESS PICKING

Casts a giant shadow over old fashioned Picker rooms

MILL after mill is turning to Saco-Lowell One Process Picking (with Synchronized Control), as reliable reports from all sides prove its superiority over two or three process systems in regard to operating costs, cleaning, appearance of laps, and evenness yard for yard and lap for lap. Under the accumulated evidence mill men everywhere prophesy the elimination of old-fashioned picker rooms.

Synchronized Control, Saco-Lowell's contribution to this development in picking efficiency, does not necessarily call for all new picking equipment. If your Saco-Lowell pickers are reasonably up-to-date, they can be fitted with Saco-Lowell Synchronized Control, Intermediate Feeders, and certain other parts at a minimum added investment.

Among the mills installing Saco-Lowell One Process Pickers are the following:

THE ANNISTON MFG. COMPANY	LANGLEY MILLS	CHICOPEE MFG. COMPANY
EXETER MFG. COMPANY	PACIFIC MILLS	ATHENS MFG. COMPANY
DANA WARP MILLS	BOOTT MILLS	BRANDON MILLS
BERKSHIRE COTTON MILLS		NINETY-SIX COTTON MILLS
ROXBORO COTTON MILLS		GREENWOOD COTTON MILLS
ROANOKE MILLS COMPANY		ALICE MFG. COMPANY
OCONEE MILLS		SAXON MILLS
	ARAGON-BALDWIN COTTON MILLS	
	LANETT MILLS	

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Battle of the Grafters

THE strike situation in the South, and more particularly that in the Gastonia and Pineville sections, is rapidly developing into a battle between rival labor unions, both of which desire to become the dues collection agency for Southern cotton mill operatives.

Disgusted with the declarations of the National Textile Workers, whose openly made statements offend all ideas of patriotism and decency, some mill managers have been led into making comparisons favorable to the United Textile Workers, over whose destinies Thos. Failure McMahon presides, and some newspaper reporters have twisted such statements into a welcome for the United Textile Workers.

The difference between the two organizations may be likened to the "kettle calling the pot black," jumping "from the frying pan into the fire" and the skunk holding its nose while the pole cat passes by.

The National Textile Workers, under Weisbord, openly admit their advocacy of Communism, while the United Textile Workers, under McMahon, with exactly the same ideas, try to conceal their Communistic plans.

Imagine two dogs snarling and snapping at each other over a bone and you have a picture of the present fight between two unions over the collection of dues from Southern cotton mill operatives.

The joke is that no matter which wins they are going to find little meat upon the bone, for with their inherent ideas of decency and fair play, the Southern cotton mill employees will not long affiliate with either group.

Speaking of the prospective coming of Thomas Failure McMahon, Vera Bush, of the rival Communist organization, said in an interview in the Raleigh News and Observer:

Who is Thomas McMahon? You see a big belly and about ten minutes later you see Thomas McMahon. He sits around his office, smokes big cigars, drinks liquor, draws a fat salary and does not do much else."

Making sarcastic reference to the alleged welcome to be given McMahon by the cotton manufacturers, Tom Jimison, former preacher and union organizer, but now a Charlotte lawyer, wrote McMahon an open letter from which we quote the following extract:

Seems to me your labors have at last been rewarded. You are about to realize your fondest hopes. Come on down, Brother Tom, and set up headquarters here in Charlotte while you organize this diocese. We will start off with a banquet at the Man-

ufacturers Club. We will open with the crowd singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." The invocation will be pronounced by the president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company and David Clark will act as toastmaster. Major A. L. Bulwinkle, in full regimentals, will deliver the address of welcome, and at the close we will all sing "This is the way we long have sought and mourned because we found it not."

In the fall of 1920, the McMahon organization, the United Textile Workers, placed organizers in the South and were successful in organizing at Charlotte, Concord and Kannapolis.

The collection of dues proved a fine graft not only for McMahon but for some local secretaries who received a commission on the amount collected.

The union members were promised that they should receive \$7 per week whenever they went upon a strike and by May, 1921, many were demanding a strike.

McMahon tried to hold off the strike because it meant accounting for the funds of the union, and on May 3, 1921, he made his famous "I" statement in which he said: "There will be no strike until 'I' say the word."

However, he did order a strike in Charlotte, Concord, Kannapolis on May 23, 1921, and disorders resulted in all three places.

Employees who wished to continue at work were beaten and injured and police who went into the strikers' territory were assaulted.

Finally, conditions became so bad at Concord that Governor Morrison had to order out troops and a man was killed at Albemarle.

Instead of giving the strikers the \$7 per week to which they were entitled, McMahon stalled them along with promises of millions of dollars of relief money which was to come from New York. The strikers were sent upon a begging campaign and stores in the mill communities were induced to give credit upon pledges of payment when the million dollars arrived. The stores' accounts, some of which were above \$700, are still unpaid.

Finally, McMahon went to New York ostensibly for the purpose of getting the promised relief money. When he returned with less than \$2,000 he was met by an angry group of operatives, and fearing for his own safety, drove to another town and caught a train for New York and he has not been back since.

Most of the mill operatives then returned to work at the same wages existing at the time of the strike.

A few who had come under the influence of McMahon remained idle and five of them were killed in the "car barn riot" in Charlotte about two weeks later.

It is estimated that more than \$100,000 in dues were collected from the union members with promises of \$7 per week while striking, but McMahon and his gang kept the \$100,000 and told the strikers to beg.

During the strike the mill employees lost, at least, \$2,000,000 in wages and every merchant and business man in this section suffered by reason of that loss.

The strikers returned to work at the same wages and under the same conditions as when they went out. Not a single point was gained and that has always been the case with McMahon, who is known throughout the textile industry as Thomas Failure McMahon.

One of his lieutenants left two illegitimate children in the arms of two mill girls, and that is about all the McMahon gang did leave.

Since leaving the South, McMahon has been conducting unsuccessful strikes in New England, but recently some of his more radical followers became dissatisfied with the division of the spoils and formed the National

Textile Union and came out openly for Communism and Russian Sovietism.

They are opposed to all religions, believe in free love, social equality with negroes and have no objection to violence and murder.

One of their leaders recently said:

I am a dissenter from all known religions and I hope that every kind of religious belief will die out.

In their organ, The Daily Worker, of New York, March 13, 1929, issue we read the following:

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR WHITE AND BLACK WORKERS TO GET TOGETHER SOCIALLY WILL BE GIVEN FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22ND, AT THE IMPERIAL AUDITORIUM, 160 WEST 129TH STREET, AT THE BENEFIT DANCE FOR THE NEGRO CHAMPION, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS.

LEAFLETS FOR THE AFFAIR CALL UPON THE WORKERS OF ALL RACES TO SHOW THEIR WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY BY COMING TOGETHER AT THE DANCE AND HELP BREAK DOWN CAPITAL-INSTILLED PREJUDICES AND RACE HATREDS.

Can the mill operatives of the South, the purest blooded Anglo-Saxon people in the United States, afford to join an organization which demands that white girls dance with negro men?

In the Daily Worker of April 6th one of their New York leaders says:

I talked with Paul Crouch for a long time, Saturday, April 6th, and he told me the Party was sending 27 more organizers into the South on April 8th or 9th, with six of them leaving Sunday, April 7th.

Paul Crouch is an ex-convict and an extreme radical, who served a term for attempting to spread disloyalty in the United States Army.

When a small disagreement occurred last week at the Florence Mill, Forest City, N. C., the Communists leaders made a bee line for that mill, but they tarried only a few minutes, for the Florence mill employees told them to keep moving. The employees resented even the suggestion that they would associate with such cattle as Beal and Pershing.

Later they passed a resolution stating that they could handle their own affairs and would ride on a rail any of the outside agitators who dared show his face.

That is the right attitude for the mill operatives of the South to adopt.

New England Sees Value of Southern Textile Association

THE National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is making plans for a "Textile Forum" to be conducted among the superintendents and overseers of the cotton mills of New England. It is planned to divide the membership into groups representing the various processes in the mill.

In making the announcement of the plan, the Association says:

The basic idea of this Textile Forum is the fostering of a common interest in the industry through the bringing together of the superintendents and overseers from various mills into closer contact, with an opportunity for informal discussion of mutual manufacturing problems. A stenographic record will be kept of all these meetings and copies covering the more essential points of the proceedings will be sent to all those attending.

The announcement is of much interest in the South because it provides for a work in New England exactly similar to that being done in the South by the Southern Textile Association. The only difference is that in the South, the work was originated by superintendents and overseers. In the East, the plan is sponsored by mill owners.



How a Loray Employee Sees the Communists Strike

The above cartoon was drawn for the Gastonia Gazette by a young man at the Loray Mills, Gastonia. Needless to say, he is not a striker.

Having recognized the inestimable value of the Southern Textile Association to the mills, the New England mill owners are providing for a similar organization in their mills.

We hope Southern mill owners will take notice of the support that New England superintendents and overseers are to receive from mill officials.

How Not to Run a Yarn Business

WRITING in the Daily News Record, F. K. Goldey gives the following advice as to how not to conduct a yarn business. We pass it along with the hope that it will receive due attention of the yarn spinners:

1. Find out what the other fellow is doing and always beat him on prices.
2. If customer should suffer a loss as result of purchase assure him that that has been your regular method of operating for past five years.
3. If question of quality arises, assure him that every mill claims distinction of turning out the best produced.
4. If customer is dilatory in payments remind him you are in no hurry, your object in trading merely being to have his name on your books.
5. If customer says your price is too high—let him make his own price as you are bound to take a loss anyway.
6. If he wishes to cancel his contract, tell him it will be all right, as you had the thrill of sending the order to your mill and if they won't accept it you can refuse to do any more business with them.
7. If the market should go up, don't deliver but sell the customer a new order for quick shipment, he will appreciate that service.
8. If the market should go down, double the deliveries, this will make his agony shorter.
9. If you should find a customer willing to pay a price where you get your full commission apologize for asking so much but check him up on his credits.
10. Always underbid your competitor, figure loss afterwards, not before.

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

65-69 Leonard St., New York

DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.

Selling Agents for

RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**

328 Broadway, New York

announce their appointment as
Sole Selling Agents

for

Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.*Manufacturers of***"Standard Army Ducks"****BELL'S SERVICE
RINGS TRUE**CONSULTING, SUPERVISING,
DESIGNING AND CON-
STRUCTION OFTEXTILE MILLS & BLEACHERIES — STEAM &
HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS—OLD MILLS REORGAN-
IZED, EXTENDED & APPRAISED—MILL VILLAGE
DEVELOPMENT—WATER & SEWAGE DISPOSAL**GEO. C. BELL**

MILL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

420 PIEDMONT BLDG., Phone 6628, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Electric ServiceElectrical Installations in accordance with best engineering
standards at economical costs. Get our estimates.**R. H. BOULIGNY, Inc.**

Box 534

Phone Hemlock 4931

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches
or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision
of Construction for:Town and Industrial Plan-
ning
Subdivision and Residential
Developments
Golf Courses and Country
Club Grounds
School and College GroundsParks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS**Reidsville, N. C.**—Fire at the Edna Cotton Mills did
damage estimated at \$12,000. The loss was fully insured.**North Wilkesboro, N. C.**—The Gordon Mills have been
incorporated by J. R. Hix and C. D. Coffey, the capital
being \$100,000.**Dalton, Ga.**—Contract for the addition to the Westcott
Hosiery Mills is expected to be let this week. The
building will be two stories and will cost about \$100,000.**Shelby, N. C.** — The Gardner Garment Company has
been incorporated by Governor O. Max Gardner, Chas.
C. Blanton and C. M. Mull. The company, as previously
announced, will operate a garment plant using fabrics
made at the Cleveland Cloth Mills.**Rock Hill, S. C.**—The Lund Textile Corporation, which
has been in operation here for several months, is in-
stalling an additional 4 wide jacquard looms and later
plan the installation of 24 more to be moved from
Massachusetts.**Bristol, Va.**—Plans are being completed for the re-
moval of the plant of the Mutual Thread Company,
from New York to this place, as reported last week.
A total of about \$100,000 in stock was subscribed by
local business men.**Richmond, Va.**—The first machines for the Virginia
Maid Hosiery Co. mills, Pulaski's (Va.) newest textile
plant for the manufacture of women's full-fashioned
hose, arrived Wednesday.The building is nearing completion and will be ready
in about ten days. Construction work is already thirty
days over the contract time for completion and the pro-
motors are anxious to get possession and begin opera-
tions, which will be started just as soon as the first
machines are erected.**Great Falls, S. C.**—Republic Cotton Mills has announce-
d that within 60 days, an addition will be added to
Mill No. 3 in which 16,000 spindles will be installed
calling for 100 additional employees and 50 new resi-
dences.In the future, they plan to manufacture their own
yarn instead of buying it. President George M. Wright
just returned from New York, where the directors last
week decided to go ahead with the work.**Statesville, N. C.**—The Statesville Cotton Mills will
install looms for the purpose of making cotton velours,
it was decided at a recent meeting of the board of
directors. An expenditure of from \$75,000 to \$100,000
will be put into an addition to the building and equip-
ment. New preferred stock to the amount of \$40,000
and bearing 7 per cent interest will be issued as a
part of the financing, the remainder being taken care
of out of the reserves.The mill manufacturers the materials which go into
the making of velours and the plan of the company is
to utilize a part of its own products in the production
of the finished product

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Hildebrand, N. C.—General repairs will be made at the Henry River Mills and a number of improvements made in the village. The plant was recently taken over by D. E. Rhyne and associates.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Rock Hill Hosiery Company, which recently begun operation of a full fashioned hosiery mill, has decided to increase the number of knitting machines and to install a dyeing and finishing plant.

Columbia, Tenn.—Plans are expected to be ready by April 25 for distribution among contractors for the mill building and warehouse to be erected here by the Cadet Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., and Columbia. Construction will be of reinforced concrete, brick walls, tar and gravel roof, with sprinkler system. Robert & Co., Inc., of Atlanta, are the engineers. The company also plans to build a mill village and community center.

Hartsville, S. C.—The Hartsville Print & Dye Works erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, will soon be ready for operation. Considerable new equipment, including a mercerizing unit designed by F. B. Voegeli, (formerly president of the Easton, Pa., Finishing Co., and now president of the Hartsville Dye & Print Works) and also machinery from the mills of the Bronx Finishing Company, New York, and the Easton Finishing Company, is being shipped for installation. The dye building is 800 feet, one story, except a section 60x70 feet, which is two stories in height. The print building is 530 feet long, 330-foot section of which is 140 feet wide, and the remainder 70 feet wide. A two-story section of this unit is 60 feet long by 140 feet wide. The plant is equipped for bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, finishing and printing cotton, and rayon piece goods. The combined print and dye departments will have a capacity of 25,000 yards weekly.

Spartanburg, S. C.—While building contracts for the new Fairforest Bleachery, to be located six miles west of the city, have not been let, much excavation work has been done on the site of the proposed finishing plant.

Approximately one-third of the excavation for the mill site has been completed, roads leading to the site have been graded, and some work has been done on the giant reservoir basin, according to information obtained from Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers in charge.

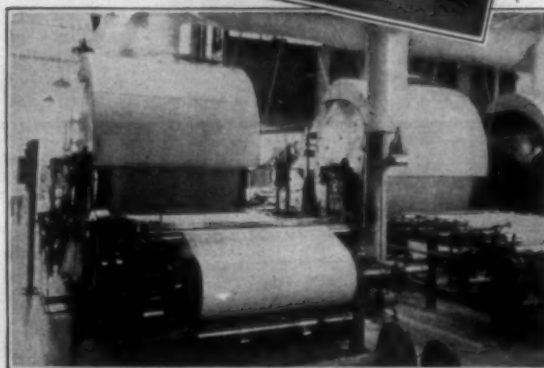
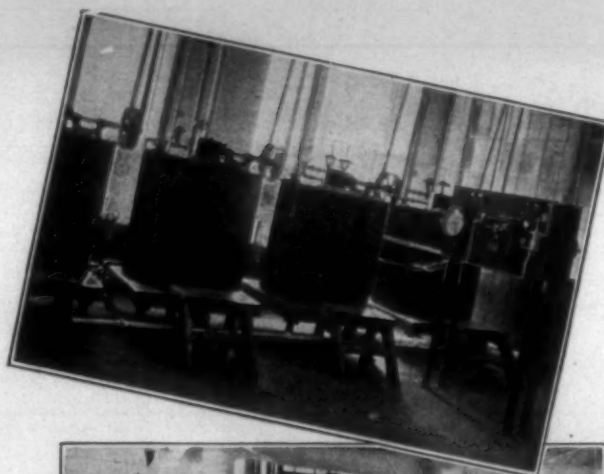
Dimensions of the new bleachery plant will be 236 by 390 feet. The building will be one story in height and will have a basement under part of one end. It is expected to cost more than \$500,000.

A huge reservoir for process water and fire protection will be excavated on the site. It will have a capacity of more than 3,000,000 gallons.

Contracts for machinery for the new plant have already been let at a cost of approximately \$250,000, according to H. A. Ligon, treasurer of the firm. H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company, Philadelphia, secured the contract for most of the machinery, including mercerizing and finishing, ranges and calendars, while B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., of Holyoke, Mass., obtained the contract for bleachhouse washers and other equipment.

Results Guaranteed!

*With the Tycos
System of Slasher Control*



If you install the Tycos System of Slasher Control under the supervision of our engineers, the Taylor Instrument Companies will guarantee you a decrease in your warp loom stoppages.

* * * * *

Write today for further information. The sooner the System is installed, the quicker it starts saving you money.

Taylor Instrument Companies

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.
CANADIAN PLANT
TYCOS BUILDING
TORONTO
MANUFACTURING
DISTRIBUTORS
IN GREAT BRITAIN
SHORT & MASON, LTD.,
LONDON

Tycos

Slasher Control System
FOR GUARANTEED RESULTS

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES: 110 East 42nd St. New York City

WORKS: Brooklyn, N. Y. Cicero, Ill.



Quality Guaranteed

in all our compounds for

SIZING SOFTENING FINISHING WEIGHTING

Many years practical experience of our technical staff enables us to meet all your requirements. Our Textile Research Laboratories are at your disposal. Your correspondence and trial orders are solicited.

Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

W. C. GIBSON, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia and Alabama Representative.JACK WILKINS, Greenville, S. C.,
South Carolina Representative

Boil-off Oil

Soluble Oils

50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills, at Alton Park, near this city, are completing the installation of several full-fashioned machines. The equipment was manufactured by the Textile Machinery Company, Reading, Pa.

George Blackwell Smith, president of the firm, stated that the additional machinery would make possible the production of more than 1,000 dozen pairs daily. The plant makes both rayon and pure silk full-fashioned and circular knit hose for women, and sells direct to the retail trade.

Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division to Meet

The spring meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association is to be held at the Tutwiler Hotel on May 8, it has been announced by J. T. Phillips, secretary of the Division.

The technical discussion, which is to be led by John R. Howarth, of Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala., will cover weaving and slashing. A series of questions on these subjects has been submitted to members and will be used as a basis for the discussion.

The questionnaire covers the following points:

Weaving.

1. Maintenance of looms. Taking into consideration the width of loom, speed, fabric being woven, etc., what is your experience as to the cost per year for maintenance of an automatic loom?

2. Shuttles. Under average conditions what is the life of a shuttle? Taking into consideration the size and speed of loom and the weight of goods, what shuttle has the longest life, dogwood or persimmon? Do you have all shuttles inspected by second hand after installed?

3. Let-Offs. What is the best let-off to control the width of the cloth? Do you find any difference in your let-off when the beam is about three-quarters empty? What per cent of variation in width of cloth when the warp is full, and one quarter full, if any?

4. Steel Heddles. What difference do you find in the running of work with steel heddles against twine harness, if any? What is the difference in the upkeep of steel heddles and twine harness? What eats up cotton and twine harness? Why do cotton and twine harness always break near the eye?

5. Filling Waste. What per cent of filling waste do you have on feeler equipped looms? What number filling? Weight of cloth? Speed of loom? Width of loom?

6. Loom Stops. What per cent of your loom stops are caused by the feeler?

7. What experience have you had with oilless bearings, if any?

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging MachinerySOUTHERN OFFICE
WORCESTER, MASS.

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

8. Bow. What is the best method to reduce bow in cloth?

Slashing.

(1) How long do you cook starch? (2) Under what temperature? (3) Do you use circulating system? (4) What temperature do you keep starch in the size box? (5) Do you have temperature controls in kettles, boxes, cylinders? (6) At what speed or yards per minute do you run your slashers? What number of warp? What number of ends? (7) What is the best method to ascertain at all times your regain of starch and sizing compound? (8) Do you use sizing compound or gum tallow? (9) If not compound or gum and tallow altogether, what do you mix with it, if anything? What per cent of stretch do you get on slasher? Meaning how much more yarn is delivered than fed on beams in back? (11) Do you gain or lose moisture content in your yarn going through slasher?

World Cotton Outlook

(National Bank of Commerce)

As preparations are made again for the new cotton crop, an optimistic tone in the market reflects the decided improvement in outlook that has occurred in recent months. In comparison with last year at this time supplies of American cotton are smaller, while the mill outlook for the balance of the season is definitely better. A second successive reduction in carry-over now seems assured, which will leave a total smaller than any since 1925 to round out possible deficiencies in the new crop.

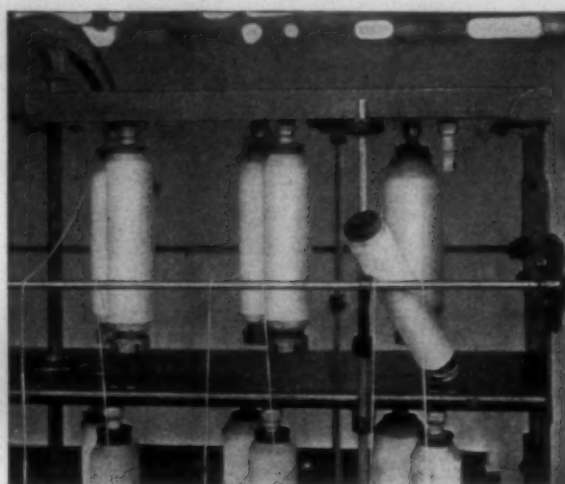
The strength of the present position arises not so much from the actual difference in supplies as it does from the expected large volume of requirements. Consumption in the six months ended January 31, though larger than in the immediately preceding half year, was nearly two-thirds of a million bales smaller than in the corresponding period of last season, leaving stocks of American cotton about 400,000 bales below the supply available at this time in 1928, compared with a deficiency of over 1,000,000 bales at the beginning of the season. Heavy exports, however, have resulted in the holding abroad of a proportionately larger part of the supply of American cotton than is ordinarily found in foreign hands this time of year.

The American cotton available is supplemented this year by an unusually full stock of foreign growths, comprising in all a total somewhat larger than either last year or 1926. Much of this foreign cotton is naturally not as desirable as the domestic but its ultimate use is mainly a matter of ability to buy it at a sufficient discount.

With supplies fairly close to last year's, the essential difference in outlook lies in the quickening of mill activity very generally noted throughout the world in recent months, after a difficult period of curtailment and widespread depression.

In view of the quality of foreign cotton available it looks as though the higher level of values, in comparison with last season at this time, had discounted much of the difference in outlook. Trade sentiment as well seems to have been more impressed this spring with the probabilities of an increase in acreage than with possible damage by weevil.

The latter, however, is still to be reckoned with, and the smaller proportion of American cotton in the total supply is a supporting factor which might easily be turned to account, were the start of the crop particularly unfavorable or the acreage less than expected.



Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

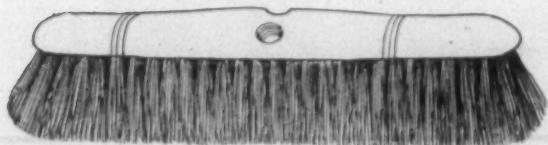
BOBBIN HOLDER

Cleaning Power



WHEN you equip your plant with Perkins Practical Brushes you give your operatives all the cleaning power they need. Power to do all kinds of cleaning jobs in the shortest time with the least possible labor. Cleaning power that saves money and makes money for you. For every one of our brushes is a specially engineered product, made right to do its job right, and keep on doing it right long after ordinary brushes are thrown into the discard. For instance: one man using a Perkins Practical Floor Sweep will do as much work as three men using the best quality brooms—and the Floor Sweep will last four times as long as the best broom. This is the kind of cleaning power you need—to make your mill more profitable. Write for illustrated folders and price lists.

*For Every Textile
Need We Make
a Suitable Brush*



ATLANTA BRUSH CO.
P. O. Box 1358
ATLANTA, GA.

*Guaranteed
Textile
Brushes*

Program for Georgia Meeting

The annual program of the 29th annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia which will be held in Brunswick, Ga., April 25-26 has been announced as follows:

Thursday, 10 a. m., meeting called to order by J. J. Scott, president; address of welcome, Howard E. Coffin, president, Sea Island Beach Company, Sapeleo Island, Sapeleo, Ga.; response, G. I. Parmenter, general manager, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.; "Advertising as Related to Cotton Textile Manufacturing," Major I. D. Carson, of N. W. Ayer & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; "The Work and Progress of the Cotton Textile Institute," Geo. Sloan, secretary, Cotton-Textile Institute; "Co-operation With the Textile Operating Executives Association of Georgia," Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga. "The Arkwrights and the Southern Textile Industry," by a representative of The Arkwrights, not yet named.

Thursday afternoon — Golf tournament; Thursday evening, annual banquet, J. J. Scott, toastmaster; speaker, Eugene R. Black, governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; presentation of golf prizes and the president's medal, entertainment.

Friday, 10 a. m.—Annual address of president, J. J. Scott, Scottsdale, Ga.; annual report of the treasurer, D. A. Jewell, Jr., Chickamauga, Ga.; annual report of the traffic manager, C. W. Cheers, Atlanta, Ga.; annual report of the secretary, T. M. Forbes, Atlanta, Ga.; round table discussion; report of resolutions committee, W. N. Banks, chairman; report of nominating committee composed of officers; entertainment.

Textile Chemists Meet

Greenville, S. C.—Approximately 150 textile chemists gathered in this city Saturday night for the regular spring meeting of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Attendants were in the main mill men of the two Carolinas. The gathering opened with a dinner at 6:30 o'clock. No business of important nature was transacted.

Three papers of technical nature were read. R. M. Mitchell, superintendent of dyeing at the Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C., read a paper on "Piece Dyeing of Cotton Goods." L. J. McGinty, superintendent of dyeing in the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., discussed "One Bath Hosiery Dyeing," and John P. Holmes of the Celanese Corporation of America, read a paper on "Dyeing and Finishing Yarns Containing Celanese Brand Yarns." Short general discussions followed the formal program.

Progress at Enka Plant

Erection of structural steel has been completed and roof construction and brickwork are progressing rapidly at the \$10,000,000 rayon plant of The American Enka Corporation at Asheville, N. C. According to Fred Swanson, superintendent for the H. K. Ferguson Company, the Ferguson company has about 600 men engaged in pushing the plant to completion.

The three story chemical building and the spinning building are virtually completed and machinery is being installed under the direction of the engineers of Lockwood Greene, Inc.

Here's A Man You Can Use—

He knows how to get the best service out of bobbins, shuttles, and spools. He knows what most of the successful mills in the country are using to improve performance and correct troubles. Usually he will know the solution to any bobbin, shuttle, or spool problem the minute you spring it.

If he doesn't know he can soon find out, for he has available the data gathered during half a century of manufacturing experience.

The man we describe is your U S service man, the chap who covers your territory. Take advantage of the service he offers.

Put your bobbin, shuttle, and spool problems before him.

You'll be glad you did



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:

HIGH POINT, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page	Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	1
Abington Textile Machinery Works.	—	Ideal Machine Shop	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24
Aktivin Corp.	34	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	—
Alemite Mfg. Corp.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allen Company	—	Kaumagraph Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	20
American Aniline & Extract Co.	—	Klipstein, A. & Co.	—
American Bobbin Co.	—	Lambeth Rope Corp.	40
American Casablancas Corp.	—	Lane, W. T. & Bros.	33
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Langley, W. H. & Co.	38
American Moistening Co.	—	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	Leathershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	38	Lewis, John D.	—
Apco-Mossberg Corp.	—	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	Link-Belt Co.	5
Armstrong Cork Co.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	39
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	31	Lowell Crayon Co.	36
Ashworth Bros.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	18
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	28	Mauney Steel Co.	39
Bahson Co.	—	McCord, H. M.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	38	Mill Devices Co., Inc.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	Mississippi Glass Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	39	Morris & Co., Inc.	—
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	Morse Chain Co.	31
Bell, Geo. C.	24	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Besse, Osborne & Odell, Inc.	—	National Electric Supply Co.	37
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	—
Bonner & Barnewall, Inc.	35	Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	39
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Boulligny, R. H., Inc.	24	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Brevoort Hotel	41	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Brown, David Co.	26	Parker, Walter L. Co.	35
Buffalo Forge Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	6	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	17
Carolina Industrial Agency	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	40
Catlin & Co.	39	Polk, R. L. & Co.	35
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Rhyne, Moore & Thies	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	37
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	41	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	21
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.	—	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	33	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	18	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	37
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	Seaboard Ry.	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Curran & Barry	38	Seydel-Woolley Co.	37
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Shamrow Shuttle Co.	—
D. & M. Co.	—	Sipp Machine Co.	44
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	38	S K F Industries	—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	—	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Draper, E. S.	24	Southern Ry.	40
Draper Corporation	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	32
Dronfield Bros.	—	Stafford Co.	44
Duke Power Co.	—	Stanley Works	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	40	Standard Oil Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	11	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	30	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	38
Eclipse Air Brush Co.	—	Stodghill & Co.	35
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	27	Stone, Chas. H.	30
Economy Baler Co.	—	Sullivan Hardware Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Takamine Laboratories, Inc.	43
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	13	Taylor Instrument Cos.	25
Federal Phosphorous Co.	19	Terrill Machine Co.	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	2
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	40	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	29
Franklin Process Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	41
Garland Mfg. Co.	36	Universal Winding Co.	41
General Dvestuff Corp.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	36
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	Fred'k Viotor & Achelis	24
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	37	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	34
Haberland Mfg. Co.	—	Washburn, Inc.	—
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	32	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—		
H. & B. American Machine Co.	—		
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	30		
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		
Hurcules Powder Co.	4		

Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Whitin Machine Works	—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	40
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
Williams, J. H. Co.	43
Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Wood, T. B. Sons Co.	—
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	3

THE BLACK SHEEP

A Kentuckian had seventeen children, all boys. When they came of age they voted uniformly the Democratic ticket—all except one boy. The father was asked to explain this evident fall from grace.

"Wall," said he, "I've always tried to bring them boys up right, in the fear of the Lord and Democrats to the bone; but John, the onery cuss, got to readin'."—Monsanto Current Events.

Special Excursion Fares

TO

Washington, D C.

VIA

Southern Railway System

Thursday, April 25, 1929

Round trip fares from

Charlotte, N. C.	\$12.00
Salisbury, N. C.	11.00
Belmont, N. C.	12.00
Statesville, N. C.	11.50

Round-trip fares from all points
on Southern Railway System in
North Carolina.

Tickets on sale all regular trains (except Crescent Limited), April 25, and good returning to reach original starting point prior to midnight April 30th.

Tickets good in pullman sleeping cars upon payment of pullman charges.

For detail information and reservations call on Southern Railway Agents.

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone Jackson 6
314 McLahen Building
Washington, D. C.

Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C.

Mill Supplies

**All Orders Given Prompt and Careful
Attention**

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

Opening, Picking and Cleaning Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

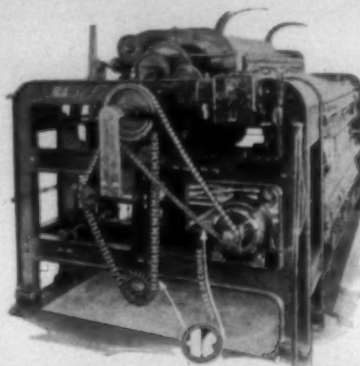
favor opening and cleaning cotton in the most gentle manner possible, that is combing the lumps out instead of tearing them out by main strength and awkwardness, as is done by rapidly revolving beaters. I have here the results of numerous tests made on varying combinations of opening equipment that any of you who are particularly interested may see.

We now come to the picker room with our stock in excellent condition as to cleanliness and with the staple undamaged. The work done in this department is very important and should be performed with utmost care. The breaker hoppers must be properly fed and a uniform amount of cotton kept in them at all times. Fan drafts must be properly regulated on all machines, their even motions kept in good working order, dump boards tripped and machines cleaned out at proper intervals, lap aprons kept in good repair and not allowed to slip, calender roll weights properly adjusted so as to be well off of floor at all times, screens kept in good condition, lap rods of uniform weight used, proper feed roll settings, and beater speeds maintained, beaters kept in good condition and machines kept lapped up properly at all times. These are some of the features which must be closely watched if a good quality of work is expected. Of all these things mentioned, in my opinion, fan drafts are the most frequently neglected and if improper, have a very damaging effect.

We believe one process picking as now made is by far better than the breaker, intermediate, and finisher system. There are several reliable manufacturers putting out these machines. One good concern which we now think of, has three or four models on the market. One model has two 24-inch Buckley beaters, each with approximately 80 grid bars, and one 16-inch blade or Kirschner beater with 16 adjustable bars. This model is recommended for mills who are short on opening and cleaning machinery. Another model has one 24-inch Buckley beater and one 16-inch blade, and one 16-inch blade or carding beater as preferred, and still another model with one 24-inch Buckley and one 16-inch blade or carding beater. This latter model is recommended for mills running an exceptionally good grade of cotton and with a well equipped opening room. The normal production for each of these units is approximately 3,500 pounds per ten-hour day. They require about 15 H. P. each to drive, and cost from four to five thousand dollars per unit.

In closing I wish to say that in my opinion, humidity should never be installed in the opener and picker room. I am fully aware of the fact that in the recent past, and even today, it is recommended by some, but you can rest assured that better cleaning will result if your cotton is thoroughly dry. I know of at least two progressive mills that heat their cotton before it is cleaned so that foreign particles will more readily separate from the fibre. They are working along the right lines and you will see the time when a beater or dryer is considered an essential part of modern cleaning units.

I have doubtless made some statements in this discussion that are contrary to your opinion and your best judgment, but I have had a good deal of experience along this line and if any of you care to know my reasons for such opinions (which I would give in detail if time permitted) I'll be only too glad to discuss them further with you before leaving, if you will let it be known.



Wool spinning frame, driven from motor by two Morse Silent Chains.

This sure power helps production

A dependable supply of power, constantly being transmitted from the motor, helps to keep production at a maximum. In many mills Morse Silent Chain Textile Drives have helped to increase production, sometimes as much as 10%.

Morse Drives are furnished as

standard equipment on many textile machines. Their dependability and sustained efficiency contribute to uninterrupted operation.

There are many other advantages available to progressive mills through Morse Drives. Ask about them.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.
Branches in Principal Cities

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

3355

Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

Our Products

Sizing Gums
Sizing Compounds
Softeners
Soluble Gums
Soluble Oils
Soaps
Dextrines
Colors
Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
Caustic Soda.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

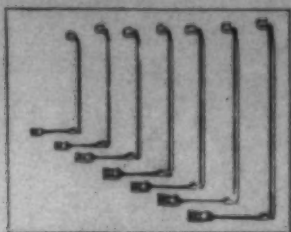
Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia
Boston

WE SPECIALIZE



We Manufacture Fly Pressers

with
Quality Features Built-in
Not Talked-in

In the light of present day competition it is very essential that your machinery be kept in the highest state of efficiency.

We specialize in the Repairing and Overhauling of—

Steel Rolls	Comb Bars
Spindles	Fly Frames
Flyers	Spinning Frames
Doffers	Twisters
	Spoolers

A word from you will place our skilled, experienced mechanics at your command.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

HARRIS

TRADE MARK—REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

OILS AND GREASES

WE have done business in the South for
the past

40 YEARS

DURING that time, HARRIS OILS have
won a reputation for uniform high
quality.

IF you want LUBRICATION ECONOMY,
I write us today and let us tell you why it
is ECONOMY to use HARRIS OILS in your
plant.

A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.

326 South Water St.

Providence, R. I.

American Cotton Goods in the World's Markets

(Continued from Page 7)

ers are as never before catering to the quality and style demands of their foreign customers, our export departments and merchants are conducting their transactions with considerable skill and satisfaction and it can no longer be said that our export technique compares unfavorably with that of other countries.

All in all, our goods are liked. Customers in consuming countries report that they enjoy doing business with American firms. There appears to be little reason, therefore, why in time our foreign outlets cannot be extended considerably beyond the present bounds. But we cannot look forward to such results merely by writing letters and sending out advertising literature and price lists. Nor can we hope to make intelligent selections of markets, customers, or agents merely by reading reports or by exchange of letters or by operating on the unchecked opinion of those who expect to secure some benefit out of the probable operation. I am more than ever inclined to the view that increased volume of our export business will bear direct relationship to the amount of personal investigation and sales promotion on the spot in the markets themselves. In a recent hasty visit to some of the Caribbean markets I encountered four representatives from the home office of different American textile firms, each one of whom told me that being on the spot to investigate and select the most diligent, enterprising and best qualified agent and then to go around amongst the trade with him and to establish personal contact with the buyers and to gain an intimate knowledge of local conditions, practices and trends had yielded immediate business which more than warranted the expense of their trip. This is not taking into account the favorable prospects for the future which they felt assured would come from the contacts and personal visits which they had made.

Perhaps many of our mills or selling organizations feel they cannot afford to put a man into the field for this purpose for their lines may be staple or limited or the volume of immediate business may not warrant the expense. To such, I would say that if they are in the export business temporarily they are probably right but if they have any expectation of carrying on in the future they must either charge such expenses against the prospects of the future or join with a limited number of other firms perhaps producing non-competing lines and employ the services of someone to do this type of work in the field.

Some of you may wonder what the Department of Commerce is doing in the way of encouraging and promoting our exports and whether or not the textile industry as a whole is using the department's facilities. With respect to the latter the best answer I can make is that through the Washington headquarters of the Textile Division and the district offices maintained in different parts of the United States there are received each week nearly 4,000 inquiries on textile subjects or requests for some form of service or data. That we may be equipped to intelligently and expeditiously handle this huge volume of business the department maintains offices in all the commercial Capitols of the world and the State Department with its American Consulates scattered throughout the four corners of the globe makes the commercial information which they gather available through the Department of Commerce to any interested American textile manufacturer or merchant.

In addition, the department has textile specialists located in some of the world's markets. Their principal duty is to first find out if particular products of our textile mills are saleable, and second, if they are, explain what we have to do to get the business.

All of the resources of the department are available to you for the asking and I conclude with the suggestion that you take advantage of them. If you, yourselves, do not distribute directly or indirectly to foreign markets may I suggest that you urge your distributing houses to give their fullest consideration to the possibilities.

Is Woman Unreasonable?

(Continued from Page 9)

designers and stylists can help in this task. Though, perhaps, denied great scope in the artistic, they can enable us to appreciate color harmony and design more and more. Many are forced to sink personal good taste in choosing amongst the selections, sometimes poor, decreed by fashion. A degree of co-operation is essential between the designer, the producer of the cloth, and the public consumer. It was Ruskin who said, "An artist is a person who has submitted to a law which it is painful to obey, that he may bestow delight which it is glorious to bestow."

A Social Phenomenon

In conclusion, Nystrom, the fashion economist, defines fashion as a social phenomenon of great power, the recognition of which should be helpful to all classes of business engaged in the production and distribution of fashion lines. From such information as is available from past experience, it seems that merchandising when in conflict with fashion movement, has very little chance of success. There is constantly a great deal of waste of energy, as well as of money, in producing and pushing style merchandise that is not in fashion, in advertising what is not in fashion, in giving valuable window and floor display to what is not in fashion, and in keeping capital tied up in what is not in fashion.

It would seem that a necessary step towards better merchandising of fashion goods would be to get more information about these fashion movements; in other words, to substitute facts for guesses, reasoning for hunches, and a bit of science for the prevailing mystery regarding fashion. Unquestionably, fashions play an important part in determining the sales of textiles and materially increase the risks involved in carrying stocks. An intelligent study of style requirements, therefore, should aid manufacturers to avoid much waste in distribution. Perhaps we might ever be soberly reminded with Denham's thought:

"When any great design thou dost intend,
Think on the means, the manner, and the end."

Plan Memorial to Fuller E. Callaway

Employees of the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., have plans for erecting a memorial to the late Fuller E. Callaway, founder of the mills. The memorial will be located in Callaway Park, which was given to the employees by Mr. Callaway.

The proposed monument will be a tower, 80 feet high, with an aeroplane beacon on its spire and a clock with four 5-foot dials at the 60-foot elevation. It is to cost about \$10,000.

Starch



400 MILL

500 MILL

FAMOUS N

C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City

PHILADELPHIA

Branch Offices:
BOSTON

GREENVILLE, S. C.



FIG. 20
Oblong Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Were first used in a Fall River Mill in 1898. Other types of mill receptacles had been tried but the Lane Canvas Basket with its perfectly smooth surfaces, its slightly yielding, flexible sides and frame, and above all its strength and durability have seemed to meet all the requirements of the textile mill as no other basket had done.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

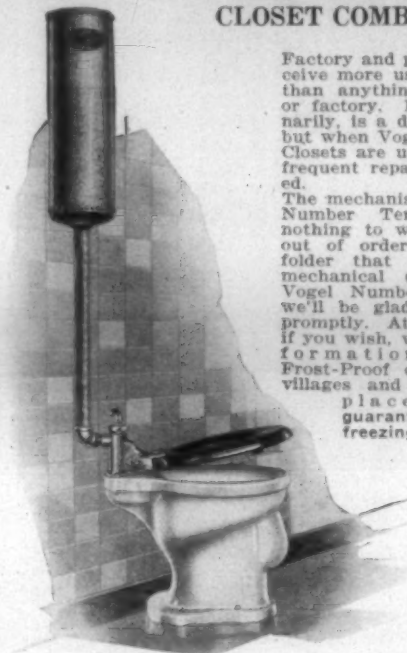
Originators and Manufacturers of

Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Aktivin

(Patented, Name Registered)

The organic form of available chlorine

SIZING AND FINISHING

for solubilizing starch without decomposition

DESIZING AND BLEACHING

simultaneously

OXIDIZING OF VAT COLORS

CHLORINATION OF WOOL

Not Injurious to the Fiber

Please Write for Our Booklets

THE AKTIVIN CORP., N. Y. CITY

45 East 17th Street

Desirable Properties in Yarns of Chemical Origin

(Continued from Page 14)

tion when made up into yarn—the filaments being smooth and round, easily move and slide on one another when the yarn is bent or doubled. When strong yarns are produced of the requisite hardness and of extra fineness, the resulting yarn is not only pliable, but has extra elasticity or comeback to resist crushing. Yarns so constructed in the manner of silk are noted to have a crunch when compressed with the hand—such crunch or lateral resiliency when referred to real silk is known as "scroop" and is in part due to the properties just described. I have here sample of a new 15 and 25 denier Bemberg which, in size, correspond to the silk standards of 14-16 and 22-26 deniers. However, the filaments in the Bemberg are much finer than in real silk. In the 15 denier Bemberg there are 25 filaments, so that each filament weighs .6 denier—or, it requires approximately 7,500,000 yards to weigh one pound; or, stated in another way, one pound of this material would measure over 4,200 miles in length, which would span the Atlantic from New York to Paris and beyond. The finest commercial silk filament in comparison measures less than half this distance.

Fineness—The practical degree of fineness to which a continuous length of cellulose can be sub-divided depends on the inherent tensile strength of its composition. Obviously, it would not be wise to sub-divide a yarn of low strength. Evidently a multi-filament yarn of less over all strength would present the problem of broken filaments to a degree that would make such a yarn impractical commercially. For this reason it is important to determine for yourself comparative strengths of the yarns of different processes in relation to the number of filaments you are interested in employing.

Uniformity—As is generally known the uniformity of the size or denier of each skein of artificial silk seldom came up for discussion. In this property the uniformity of the different makes is noteworthy and in this respect it is, I believe, generally conceded that man-made yarns obviously can be spun under more exact and standard conditions than can the product spun by the worm. The American Society for Testing Materials in their Tentative Specifications for "Rayon" have specified that the average size or denier of each skein, etc., shall not vary above or below the specified size or denier more than 10 per cent for sizes finer than 150 denier, and 8 per cent for 150 denier or coarser. These specifications merely indicate the best agreement that could be reached by the producer and the consumer to apply on contract delivery.

Mechanical Characteristics.

These characteristics are all primarily important to the manufacturer who buys yarn for twisting into thread or weaving or knitting into fabric. There are a great many natural fibres like those obtained from the thistle or milkweed which have often lured the pseudo scientist into the belief that he had discovered a new fibre which would make his name enfolded in the world. Unfortunately, for his personal success, he was soon to find that the extreme softness or extreme brittleness of such fibres were such that it was impractical to process them into yarns. On the other hand any textile fibre which will withstand the mechanical operations of spinning, twisting, doubling,

weaving and knitting will find immediately a place in the textile industry.

Strength—Of great importance in any textile yarn is its breaking strength. All silk and chemical yarns have their strength modified when wet or even by a change in the amount of moisture which they pick up from the air on dry and humid days. Of course, it is known that this loss of strength from being wet out is regained when the yarn or fabric is again dried. The "air dry" strength of the material indicates the strength available during the manufacturing operations and the "wet strength" test reveals the amount of effective strength that is available to withstand washing and laundering in finishing operations such as scouring and dyeing. You all are, or should be, familiar with various laboratory strength test results of chemical yarns made under different processes and as a general interest you should know that most chemical yarns have surpassed in strength that of average carded or combed cotton yarn, while at least a few of the yarns of chemical origin are gaining on the lead set by real silk. I have with me a few samples of knitted fabrics made of various chemical yarns and you are welcome to try the ordinary buyer's test of forcing the thumbs through the different fabrics in their wet and dry condition. In a test of this kind it is important that the cloth structure and yarns be of an equivalent weight and size, although where there is a great difference in the strength of the yarn, small differences in cloth structure rightfully do not appear important to the buyer when examining similar fabrics to determine by hand strength, their comparative wearability or washability.

Elongation—A certain amount of stretch is desirable to avoid brittleness and prevent rupture in all yarns. That an extra amount of this property is desirable in the wet state to safeguard finishing and laundering operations is obvious when the normal reduction in strengths from the dry state must be compensated for. Fortunately, a great many of the yarns when stretched partially at least, regain their original length after being thoroughly wet out and allowed to dry.

Elasticity—True elasticity is best defined as the tendency of a deformed material to resume its former shape when the stress which deformed it is removed. Experiments have shown that in all yarns made of continuous filaments that below the yield point the material approximates true elasticity, that is, when the load which has been put upon the yarn is released it will return to very nearly its original length. It is important to note that the strongest yarn for weight or comparative size will show the highest measurable resistance to stretch within its elastic range.

Comparison of Fibre Structure.

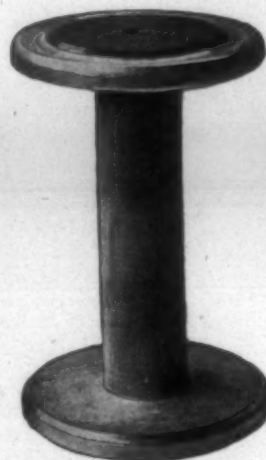
There is no doubt a large difference in opinion as to the ideal shape for a filament of chemical origin. It would appear that the subdued rich lustre displayed by real silk can be best obtained by combining a filament form approaching that of silk with a fibre structure as nearly like it as the difference in chemical constitution will permit. I submit therefore for what interest it might have a microphotograph showing the comparison between true silk and Bemberg. Under the microscope the filaments of this yarn present cylindrical, smooth surface appearance noted in true silk. You will also observe that the cross section, as in the case of silk, is circular. The photographs are magnified over 400 diameters.

We Make All Kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SKEWERS and ROLLS

For Every Textile
Manufacturing Use

We complete the work
from raw material to
finished product and
are equipped to meet
all requirements and
specifications.

We are Finishers and
Enamellers



WALTER L. PARKER CO.

731 Dutton Street Lowell, Massachusetts

Perfection Leather Belting

All that the name implies

Rino Waterproof Leather Belting

As good as can be made

Favorably known in this territory 25 years
A modern hydraulically equipped factory in
Charlotte

We never lose a customer on quality

Telephone Day or Night

BONNER & BARNEWALL, INC.

410 W. Fourth St.

Charlotte, N. C.

Factories also New York and Detroit

CHAS. H. STONE

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF DYESTUFFS AND
COMPLEMENTARY CHEMICALS IN ANY WAREHOUSE IN
THE COUNTRY

228 W. FIRST STREET

CHARLOTTE

OVER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE

PLATT'S

METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

—Patented in all important Countries—

For
WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing
away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a
stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in
a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

Lowell Crayon Co.

—*Mill Crayons*—

Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Supply Houses

Textile Mill Executives and Bankers

Interested in
MILL PROPERTIES
and seeking a
Complete Service
covering
APPRAISALS, RELOCATION OF PLANTS, LIQUIDATIONS, PROPERTY DISPOSALS, NEW MILL SITES
are invited to **CONSULT**

H. M. McCORD

505 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

161 Devonshire St.
BOSTON



Travelers Low?
—Wire Victor



We maintain large stocks of Victors at Providence, R. I., Gastonia, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.
In an emergency, wire! Shipment will be made immediately. It's always better, however, to keep a reserve stock of Victors on hand. Then there's no possibility of getting into a jam.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter.....Gastonia, N. C.
N. H. Thomas.....Gastonia, N. C.
B. H. Barnes, 520 Angier Ave., N. E.,.....Atlanta, Ga.

Spinners' Meeting in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 12)

- Howe, B. P., Carding and Spinning, Republic Mill No. 1, Great Falls, S. C.
- Jackson, D. G., Overseer Spinning, Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.
- Jacumin, J. H., Carder, Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.
- Jones, G. H., Carder and Spinner, Radolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.
- Jones, J. Y., Overseer Spinning, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
- Jordan, R. L., Overseer Carding, Thrift Division, Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.
- Kelley, J. M., Overseer Spinning, Rhodhiss Mill No. 1, Rhodhiss, N. C.
- Kempton, Ed. S., Boyce Weavers Knotter, Mill Devices Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Kimbril, A. C., Salesman, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Langevin, George F., Salesman, S. K. F. Industries, New York City.
- Lindsay, R. E., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
- Lockman, John S., Overseer Spinning, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
- Lowe, Cyrus T., Second Warping and Winding, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
- McLester, S. P., China Grove, N. C., Cannon Mill No. 5.
- McCombs, J. V., Superintendent, Randolph Mill, Franklinville, N. C.
- McCombs, O. D., Second Hand Spinning, Pelzer Mill, Pelzer, S. C.
- Maples, H. M., Overseer Spinning, Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.
- Matthews, H. E., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Maultsby, Ralph C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
- Maxwell, Robert J., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Moore, W. M., Superintendent, Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.
- Morton, W. T., Overseer Spinning Molloy Mill, Newberry, S. C.
- Moss, T. S., Spinner, Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.
- Newton, E. D., Asst. Overseer No. 3 Weaving, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
- Osborne, J. S., Overseer Spinning, Highland Park No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.
- Peeler, Fred, Overseer Night Spinning, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
- Perry, Hext M., Salesman, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Pettet, C. W., Overseer Spinning, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
- Phillip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
- Porter, J. V., Night Spinning, Republic Mill No. 2, Great Falls, S. C.
- Poffler, E. M., Dist. Sales Manager, S. K. F. Industries, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
- Pratt, W. L., Southern Agent, Joseph Sykes Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
- Ragern, W. J., Overseer Spinning, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
- Ray, George, Spinner, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
- Rhinehardt, J. L., Overseer Carding, Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

- Rhodes, M. L., Asst. Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Raleigh, N. C.
- Richie, A. P., Superintendent, Dixon and Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Ritchie, C. D., Spinner, Cherokee Mill, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Robinson, E. C., Overseer Spinning, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
- Scott, John D., Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
- Shinn, K. A., Superintendent, Cannon Mills No. 8, China Grove, N. C.
- Sides, Fred A., Overseer Spinning, Cannon Mills No. 8, China Grove, N. C.
- Smith, E. E., Overseer Spinning, Modena Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
- Smith, Junius M., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
- Smith, W. T., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
- Snoddy, Jno. M., Carder, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
- Steele, John R., Weaver, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.
- Still, B. L., Superintendent Nos. 1 and 3, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
- Stowe, W. P., Overseer Spinning, Sterling Mill, Belmont, N. C.
- Suttle, W. M., Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
- Tattersall, W. R., Charlotte, N. C.
- Taylor, L. E., Representative, National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- Terrell, E. A., Pres., The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Thomason, C. B., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
- Thomason, F. L., Representative, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Thomason, L. W., Southern Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Thompson, J. T., Spinner, Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
- Todd, F. C., Manager, F. C. Todd Agents, Gastonia, N. C.
- VanPelt, R. E., Night Spinner, Acme Mill, Belmont, N. C.
- Waits, W. K., Superintendent, Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
- Waldrop, F. W., Overseer Spinning, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Whitehead, C. G., Carder and Spinner, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.
- Williams, L. D., Carder, Highland Park No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.
- Wilson, J. R., Superintendent, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.
- Winget, H. G., Superintendent, Victory & Winget Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Young, A. W., Superintendent, Franklin Process Co., Fingerville, S. C.

National Electrical Supply Company

Greensboro, N. C.

Complete stocks of *everything* required for the maintenance or expansion of your electrical equipment.

Prompt Service—High Grade Material

SCOTT TESTERS

Substitute test for guess in the judging of yarn or other materials where strength is an important factor. Scott Testing Machines are reliable, substantial, easy to read and easy to operate. They make quality standards possible.



**HENRY L.
SCOTT
COMPANY**
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

LET US CARRY YOUR STOCK

No Loss of Production on

Belting—Pickers—Strapping

All made exactly to your order.

We will show you how to save money on all your old Belting. Consult us before buying new.

Dealers in

SHEEP and CALF-SKINS
ROLLER CLOTH—BELT AND ROLLER CEMENT
COMBER and DRAWING-VARNISH

GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY

Phone 2218

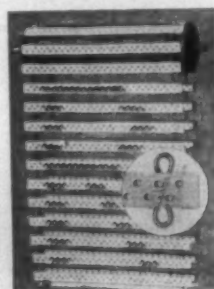
Greenville, S. C.

Let Us Quote on Sheep Skin Cots

THE IMPROVED EYE

We Also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs**



Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury,

Mass.



Seydel-Woolley Company

Textile Chemicals
for Best Weaving

Seyco Products

The result of 20 years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Hemlock 3493

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.,

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
320 Broadway, New York City

Sole Selling Agents for

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills, Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghai (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston 66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Dallas

Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The demand for cotton goods was generally quiet and prices were barely steady on unfinished lines. In some instances, price concessions were reported. The market for finished goods showed less change than that for unfinished lines. Movement of goods on old orders continued large. Sheet and pillow cases showed some price irregularity due to keen competition for business.

Colored cottons are less active and are not as firm as they were a week ago. Generally speaking the mills are provided with orders that will carry well into May on the average and many mills have business in hand that will keep them active well into the summer.

Sales last month were 120 per cent of production, shipments 109 per cent, stock were decreased 7.4 per cent while unfilled orders increased 6.9 per cent. Owing to continued strikes in several Southern mills production has been cut down a little this month. Fine and fancy goods mills are sold ahead on an average of from six to eight weeks. Larger quantities of cotton goods than usual are being cut up for dress purposes.

Sales running into the hundred thousands of yards of 38½-inch 64x60 print cloths for this month's delivery were made Saturday at the full market price of 7½c. Contract business for May and June was latent in the market at a lower figure, but mills were under no pressure to sell and were holding very firmly for the level at which ready goods are selling.

In carded broadcloths inquiry was about for both 90x60s and 100x60s, but sales were infrequent and at no change in prices. There were reported sales of 80x60 non-feelers at 9c spot and nearly 8c and 8½c was quoted on contract deliveries. In the 80x56s nearby goods were reported sold this week and still to be had at 8½c for the 37½-inch goods and 8½c for the 36-inch.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10½
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22-23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½
Standard prints	9½

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market made little progress during the week. Sales in this market were light, most orders covering lots of less than 10,000 pounds. In a great many cases, orders were filled from stock. The price situation was rather irregular. Concessions were reported on some numbers but lower prices failed to stimulate interest among buyers. The latter continued their hand-to-mouth policy and were satisfied to buy only their immediate requirements. There were a few larger inquiries that indicated a strong potential demand, but they were infrequent and failed to develop any large business during the early part of the week.

On Friday and Saturday, inquiry broadened somewhat and in a few instances a fairly good business was out through. There was less interest in knitting yarns and sales were light.

Distributors of combed yarns report prices holding, but customers apparently deferring further purchases until they have more closely approached the end of their present stocks or contracts. Since the principal groups of combed yarn spinners began their efforts to stabilize and somewhat standardize combed yarn prices, the majority of consumers of combed yarns, it is explained, have reached the conclusion that this removes any fears they might otherwise have of being caught unawares by a sudden price change.

On account of the irregularity in prices, it was difficult to quote prices that accurately represent the market.

Southern Single Warps.		60s	83
8s	32½	80s	1.07
10s	33	90s	1.45
12s	33½	Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.	
14s	34	8s	46
16s	34½	20s	48½
20s	36½	30s	55
24s	38	38s	57
30s	40½	40s	57½
40s	49	50s	61½
Southern Single Skeins.		60s	69
10s	32½	70s	80
12s	32½	80s	90
14s	33½	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins	
16s	34½	8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	29½
22s	36½	8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
24s	37½	10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes	33
26s	38½	an skeins	33½
30s	39½	Same warps	33½
40s	46	Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		8s-12s	46
1s-8s	33	20s	48
10s	33½	30s	56
12s	34	36s	57
14s	34½	38s	57½
16s	35	40s	58
20s	37	50s	62½
24s	38½	60s	71½
26s	39	70s	82½
30s	41	80s	95
40s	48	Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
50s	48	10s	44½
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.		12s	46
8s	31½	14s	66
10s	32	20s	46½
12s	32½	22s	47
14s	33	24s	48
16s	33	26s	48½
18s	34	28s	49
20s	34½	38s	55
22s	35½	40s	55
24s	36½	50s	61½
26s	37½	60s	70
30s	39½	70s	70
40s	47	Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.	
		20s	60
		26s	62
		50s	75

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

D. H. Mauney, Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treas.
D. A. Rudisill, Sec.

Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres.
Frank W. Felsburg,
2nd Vice-Pres.

Mauney-Steel Company

COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER

237 Chesnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND TO HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

MASS., BEEFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Engineers for the Textile Industry

New York
Charlotte

Boston

Chicago
Spartanburg

CLASSIFIED ADS.

In the Market For Yarns

We wish to purchase about 2,500 lbs. of 100's/2 warp yarns and 6,000 lbs. of 12's/1 filling yarns per month. These must be first quality combed yarn, warp to be slashed and warped on our own loom beams, filling to be spun on our quills. M. & J. Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Help Wanted

Want a good, willing, experienced and competent man to assist in running 12 sets of woolen cards and 5,000 spindles, mule and Jack spinning, on cotton waste, also china cotton and part wool stock, and mixing the stock for blanket filling. Give full particulars, experience, references and salary expected. Address replies to "Wool Mix," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Yes

Time has proven much to us. Time has proven that we know more about Textile Repair Work than some have given us credit for, or that we have given ourselves credit for. We can assure you satisfaction. Spartanburg Spindle Flyer Shop, 234 N. Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Spot Cash

for
Odd Lots Single Yarns

6's to 16's

P. O. Box 2163, Atlanta, Ga.

Want to Purchase

From owner, 5 right hand 45-inch Whitin cards, with 27 inch doffers and 12 inch collers. Must be priced right. Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

Help Wanted

Wanted—Young unmarried man with mill experience to install cotton mill machinery. In writing give age and amount of experience in different departments. Address C. C. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

BULLETIN

CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.

Better Results

for the use of the

WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

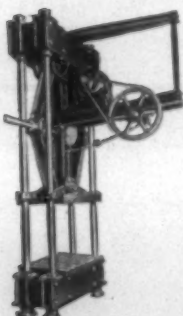
on rayon fabrics explains the increasing demand for these special purpose alkalies.



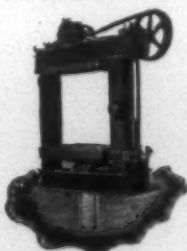
Ask your supply
man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan.

BALING PRESS



Kneekle Joint
60 to 500
Tons Pressure
Motor Drive
Self Contained
Can be set
anywhere you can
run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to
300 tons pressure,
any size to suit
your requirements.
Let us tell you
more about them.

Established 1872

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.

367 W. Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.



The
Best
Made

Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving, Lambeth Spinning, and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,
Charlotte, N. C.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS



DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Becky Ann's Books

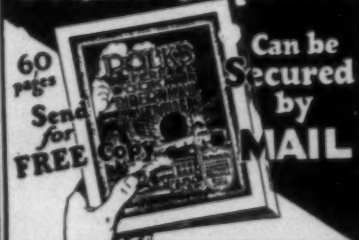
Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a
Friend"
"Only a Factory Boy"
"Hearts of Gold"
"The Better Way"
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Orders-Inquiries



POLK'S REFERENCE BOOK and Mailing List Catalog

Gives counts and prices on over 8,000 different lines of business. No matter what your business, in this book you will find the number of your prospective customers listed. Valuable information is also given as to how you can use the mails to secure orders and inquiries for your products or services.

Write for Your FREE Copy
R. L. POLK & CO., Detroit, Mich.
Largest City Directory Publishers in the World
Mailing List Compilers—Business Statistics
Producers of Direct Mail Advertising

Style Show of Summer Cottons

New summer cottons sponsored by Paris this season will be exhibited by the Cotton-Textile Institute this evening at the summer fashion show of the Garment Retailers of America in the Hotel Astor.

These models which will have their first public showing on this occasion have just been received from the collections of such well known French designers as Rodier, Schiaparelli and Jane Regny. The Institute will also show a number of other models that have been designed from new cotton fabrics made in American mills.

The entire collection typifies the distinctive qualities of smartness and comfort that have helped make styled cottons so popular this year. The costumes present the fashionable fabrics in a variety of uses for summer apparel, ranging from beach wear and sports to afternoon and more formal evening wear.

Such favorites as pique, organdie, broadcloth, lawn and gingham are included. A new muslin is also presented.

The Paris models include:

A garden dress of Rodier Persian printed squares, with quilted jacket lined with jade green crepe de chine and worn over bathing suit of harmonizing shade of green.

A sports ensemble from Schiaparelli, of pink beige matelasse with brown cotton cardigan, designed particularly for mountain resorts where days may be warm but evenings are cool.

Beach pajamas of red Persian print, trimmed with jade green taeta and worn over harmonizing green bathing suit. A parasol also of Persian print completes the costume.

Jane Regny pennant jacket, with varied contrasting lines giving geometric effect to trimming. This is worn with a sleeveless tennis dress of pique which has the popular suntan back.

Organdie afternoon frock combining seven shades of orange ranging from pale to capucine. It is worn over a gold taffeta slip. The circular shirt is made in graduated squares of appliqued material and contrasting silver threads are woven between the squares.

Also the following:

From Nudelman & Conti—Beach pajama ensemble of green checked gingham and white linen with hat to match.

Ensemble in printed calico and pique. Predominating colors in the calico are green and yellow. The pique is yellow. This costume includes a matching hat.

Spectator sports dress of dotted muslin, sleeveless yellow with brown dots. Copy of a French model.

Sleeveless tennis dress of white pique with polkadot kerchief and belt. Kerchief may be worn as a turban.

White pique tennis dress with red belt and kerchief.

Spectator sports dress of blue madras printed in square black dots and sleeveless. An original French model. From Kallman & Cohn—Informal evening gown of flowered organdie in shades of yellow and capucine; features the new princess silhouette and low flare.

Formal afternoon frock of new plaid organdie with full skirt and fichu.

Yellow organdie and black lace frock designed in the theatrical manner with ruffled skirt edged in black lace.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



Hotel Brevoort

Madison St., East of La Salle
CHICAGO

Courtesy, comfort, cheerful surroundings, friendly service, convenient central down-town location, pleasingly moderate charges in all departments. Attendants call for cars of arriving guests without extra charge.

Room Rates:

1 person, \$2.50 to \$5 a day;
2 persons, \$3.50 to \$8 a day.

E. N. Mathews,
President

R. E. Kelliher,
Manager



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling
R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Seven years' experience on prints, scrim, sateen, shirting and dress goods—warp and filling float—in Marquisette and various dobbie goods. Best of references. No. 5586.

WANT position as slasher. Familiar with fancies, warping and long chain beaming. Thirty years experience—16 years overseer. Was six years with Dan River Mills at Schoolfield, Va. Good references. No. 5587.

WANT position as roll coverer. Best of references. No. 5588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 43. Graduate on warp preparation and plain weaving. Four terms vocational training. I. C. S. course in carding, spinning and weave room calculations. Married and the best of references. No. 5589.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced. I. C. S. course in cotton carding and spinning. Best references. No. 5590.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving, or as designer or assistant designer. Know C. & K. looms, dobbie and jacquard weaves. Trained technically in Georgia Tech. Age 34. Not afraid of work. Go anywhere in the South. Best of references. No. 5591.

WANT position as superintendent carded or combed yarn mill. 15 years experience with carded and combed yarns. No. 5592.

WANT position as overseer spinning, white or colored work. Also experienced in silk spooling, warping and winding. Age 32. Worked at Judson and Duncan mills, Greenville, S. C., several years. References, all for whom I've worked. No. 5593.

WANT position as cotton man and shipping clerk. Experienced and well qualified. Have been handling 40,000 bales. No. 5594.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, but prefer spinning. Experienced on both white and colored, coarse or fine cottons,—and silk warping and reeling. A Mason, a church man, I. C. S. graduate. Can give the very best of references. No. 5595.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or as second hand in large mill. Age 42, married, efficient, strictly sober, and familiar with all grades of goods. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy. Also do designing. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill, or assistant superintendent, any kind. Or overseer carding or spinning, or both. Very best references. No. 5597.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Age 36. Experienced. Want job on white work. No. 5598.

WANT position as overseer weaving—plain or fancy, but fancies are my special hobby. Best of references. No. 5599.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored work, plain and fancies. Have been making sheeting, flannels and rayon bedspreads recently. Age 46, and have small family. No. 5600.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced on twills, drills, sheeting poplin and shade cloth. No. 5601.

WANT office position. Age 47. Seventeen years experience in office accounting, credits, finance, manufacturing costs, income tax and commercial law. 11 years in textile mill office. No. 5602.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. On present job 17 years and can give best of references. No. 5603.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding. White or colored work. Experienced and competent. High school education, I. C. S. graduate, and have taught vocational textiles. Best references. No. 5604.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Experienced, reliable and efficient all around carder and spinner. No. 5605.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding. Experienced in all classes of work. Best references. No. 5606.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. Now with good company, but want larger job. All previous employers will recommend me, also my present ones. No. 5607.

WANT position as night overseer spinning. Experienced and the very best of references as to character and ability. No. 5608.

WANT position as superintendent fine yarn mill. Age 29, textile graduate of N. C. College. 8 years practical mill experience, white and colored work. Want larger mill than I have. No. 5609.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Capable, efficient, reliable. Go anywhere. Best references. No. 5610.

WANT position as superintendent. Guarantee to reduce operating costs and waste in a first class mill making cloth from raw stock. If don't do it, will resign. Best references. No. 5611.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving, slashing or designing. Designing my hobby. Four years designer in first class silk mill, and mixed silk and cotton. Now in charge of broad sheeting and bed spread mill. Best references. No. 5612.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Age 38. Fifteen years experience in yarns and cloth. I. C. S. graduate. Best references. No. 5613.

WANT position as superintendent fine combed yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on cotton and silk novelties. Several years on present position. Best references. No. 5614.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced on fine combed and coarse yarns. Would like to go to Alabama. Good references. No. 5615.

More Cotton Consumed

Washington.—The Census Bureau announced that 632,808 bales of lint and 76,746 bales of linters had been consumed in March, compared with 581,325 bales of lint and 63,067 bales of linters in March last year and 598,098 bales of lint and 68,060 bales of linters in February this year.

Cotton on March 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 4,730,944 bales of lint and 228,544 bales of linters compared with 4,592,917 bales of linters in March, 1928, and 4,746,537 bales of lint and 222,216 bales of linters on February 28, 1929.

In public storage and at public compresses 3,177,147 bales of lint and 81,308 bales of linters compared with 3,511,590 bales of lint and 65,762 bales of linters in March last year and 3,876,215 bales of lint and 85,850 bales of linters on February 28, 1929.

Cotton imported during March totaled 37,124 bales compared with 41,433 in March last year and 39,720 bales in February this year.

Exports totaled 555,986 bales not including linters, which numbered 13,667 bales compared with 596,208 bales of lint and 18,220 of linters in March last year and 613,394 bales of lint and 16,127 bales of linters in February this year.

Cotton spindles active during March totaled 31,103,998 compared with 31,432,840 in March last year and 31,007,936 in February this year.

Outlook Improved for Durham Mills

Durham, N. C.—Durham Hosiery Mills apparently have entered upon a new period of prosperity, following several years of adversity, it was learned from D. P. Carey, president of the company. He did not say so, in so many words, but he gave facts and figures that permit that interpretation.

The stockholders of the company hold their annual meeting here next Tuesday and Mr. Carey is preparing a supplementary report to the annual financial report. The statement will show that the plants as a whole are working at the present time at 90 1/4 per cent of capacity, that the spinning department is working 100 per cent capacity, that unfilled orders for hosiery are two and a half times greater than they were a year ago and that unfilled orders for yarn are two and one-fifth times greater than they were a year ago. Some departments of the plants have enough orders on hands to keep operating for nearly a year.

Draper, N. C.—The Draper American Loomfitters Club at a meeting recently discussed the cause of oil spots and wrinkles, and their prevention.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

SKYCO—NO GLARE

Paint

PURITAN

Drinking Fountains

FIELDS

All Wool Slasher Cloth

GOODYEAR

Complete line Belting, Hose, Etc.

TON TEX

Fabric Belting

GRATON & KNIGHT

Leather Belting

DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Etc.

S-K-F

Ball Bearing Transmission

JEFFREYS

Conveying Machinery

WORTHINGTON

Pumps and Air Compressors

SIDNEY

Lathes and Woodworking Machinery

BROWN & SHARPE

High Quality Tools

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Incorporated 1898

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

Phones
Hemlock 2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR GREATER
NET PROFIT
IN DESIZING



USE

POLYZIME

The first thin liquid desizing Extract

POLYZIME "P"

The first purified and concentrated desizing powder.
One pound is the equivalent of 100 or more pounds of
liquid extracts.

We invite your inquiries on any problems relating to
the desizing of cotton or artificial silks.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

OFFICE AND LABORATORIES
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK OFFICE
120 BROADWAY

Sole Agents for U. S. A.:
CHAS. S. TANNER CO.
Providence, Rhode Island

Southern Representative:
CHAS. H. STONE
Charlotte, North Carolina

Great Britain and Ireland:
BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORP., LTD.
Manchester, England



Quality Shuttles

Have you stopped to consider the
savings made by using a QUALITY
SHUTTLE?

In the final analysis Williams' Shuttles
are economical shuttles and should save
you money.

HEDDLES—HEDDLE FRAMES
SHUTTLES—COTTON CARDS

The J. H. WILLIAMS CO.

MILLBURY, MASS.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

The Competitive Factor

☞ The mill best fitted to meet the keen competition of today and tomorrow is that one equipped with modern machinery.

☞ There is no one factor more important in a mill than the loom, and there is not a more consistent performer than the Stafford Loom, one that operates at so low a fixing and upkeep cost, and at the same time produces such a high quality of fabric.

A Stafford representative will gladly call at any time to discuss with you problems of mutual interest.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Automatic Looms and other Weaving Machinery

READVILLE, MASS.

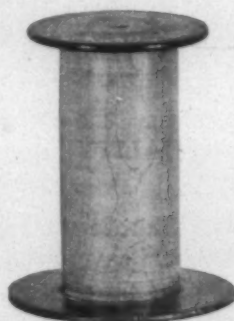
Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

33

Wind your RAYON on SIPP SKEIN WINDERS

Winds Cone Shaped Spools and Straight Spools
With Cone Shaped Spool, yarn is drawn over small end of Spool



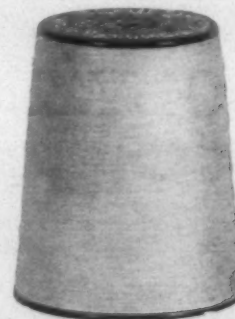
Empty Spool

OTHER FEATURES.

1. Has the advantage of holding more yarn than any other spool of equal length.
2. This increased amount of yarn is a great advantage in both skein winding and making filling bobbins, as it saves changing bobbins and lessens the number of knots.
3. The lower head is much larger than the top head and silk will draw off over the top head to end of yarn.
4. Barrel of spool is straight, but finished package is cone shape.

MADE VARIOUS SIZES

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR



Full Spool

Also Rayon Warpers (heavy type) various sizes

Southern Agent
G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.



The Sipp Machine Company
Paterson, N. J.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 18, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

HUNTSVILLE ALA.

Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our people are busy planting gardens and flower yards.

Mrs. Geo. Lehman has returned from Florida.

Mr. F. A. Byrnes is having a time deciding which ten students, most deserve prizes for clean yards and answering questions.

The boy and girl scouts are doing fine work for the welfare of our beautiful village. The boy scouts are going out on an over-night hike to Camp Quick, Saturday night.

W. M. Jackson, better known as "Fiddling Jackson" won first prize at an old-time fiddling contest, recently, and Mrs. Emma Crabtree won second prize. Mr. Harrison Gamble won first prize on banjo, and Jackson's String Band, won three prizes. All these are Merrimack musicians, and the contest was at Gurley, Ala.

The J. J. B. school ball team played 14 innings to a tie—8, with Elkmont; darkness stopped the game.

The efficient payroll clerk, Mr. B. J. Church, is back on the job after a few days illness.

Miss Eula Orgain, the capable secretary, is able to resume her work after a serious inflammation of her eyes.

Mr. Sam Holmon, the house man, is recuperating from a short illness resulting from typhoid-serum-shots.

Miss Opelika Buford is improving nicely after an operation.

LEARNING MORE.

EGAN, GA.

Martel Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. Chappel and daughter, Mrs. Lula Mulkey, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Payton.

Misses Mary and Tinie Wise spent the afternoon with Mrs. Etta Furr Saturday, April 13th.

Mrs. Gertrude Mitchell has the

sympathy of the village in the death of her little son, William, April 1st.

Messrs. Ramsey and Sam Cole are recovering from operations at Grady Hospital.

Mr. T. M. Brook has the big head now, "Aunt Becky," to get us to notice his "new" car, he painted it red and leaves it parked on the hill in front of the mill.

Mrs. Walter St. John, of Birmingham, Ala., was visiting her brothers, Messrs. Frank and Irvin Simpson.

We are proud to announce our new superintendent, Mr. Spencer, from Chester, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Merritt are the proud parents of a big girl.

Mr. Floyd Hunt and Mrs. Mary Dial spent the afternoon Saturday, April 13th, with Mr. B. H. Sheffield and family.

Thank you, "Hambone." I will come down. PEG.

TWELVE THINGS WE SHOULD REMEMBER

The value of time.

The success of perseverance.

The pleasure of working.

The dignity of simplicity.

The worth of character.

The power of kindness.

The influence of example.

The obligation of duty.

The wisdom of economy.

The virtue of patience.

The improvement of talents.

The joy of originality.

—Marshall Field.

TOCCOA, GA.

Hartwell Mills No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

Your probably remember hearing from us some few weeks ago. But as "Nellie Ann," (the one who wrote before) has moved from Toccoa, it is with greatest pleasure, I write

some news from the Hartwell Mill No. 2.

Aunt Becky, I wish first to tell you something about Toccoa. The city contains a population of 5,000 inhabitants and is situated on the great Southern Plateau of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the wonderful Piedmont Section, and has an altitude of 1,060 feet above sea level. It is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery to be found.

The renowned Toccoa Falls, 186 feet in height, are located at the foot of the Toccoa mountains, only two miles from the city.

The leading religious denominations have good church properties,—all supplied with preachers whose lives are consecrated to do the work of their high calling.

It is a hustling little city containing six furniture factories, two cotton mills, and several other manufacturing enterprises.

The Hartwell Mill, is getting along nicely, with plenty of good help.

Mr. S. C. Price, of Seneca, S. C., visited here last week.

Mrs. Maude Sumpter and daughter, Geneva, of Easley, S. C., visited Mrs. T. C. Smalley, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Eads, of Greenville, S. C., were the week-end guests of Misses Ada and Grace Eads.

KATE.

CHERAW, S. C.

Cheraw Cotton Mill—

Dear Aunt Becky:

I think our mill is getting along fine. The baseball boys will have a game Saturday, with a Rockingham team. Our team won nearly every game they played last year, and hope to do even better this year.

Aunt Becky, you will be pleased to know that Mr. Ted Coates is back at home with his wife and children. (Yes, I truly do rejoice over this good news.—Aunt Becky).

A FRIEND.

Becky Ann's Own Page

"BECKY ANN" AT FOREST CITY.

Finds Strike More Like a Sunday School Picnic.

I had the pleasure of attending the last meeting of the strikers at Florence Mill, Forest City, N. C., last week, and, had I been an expert in short hand, would have taken down the speeches made by operatives. These good people found no fault with their secretary and treasurer, Messrs. D. D. and Hugh F. Little, nor with Superintendent Welsh or their overseers. They were protesting against the methods of Mr. McGarahan, "efficiency" man—and he is no longer there—so now they are happy.

Of all the strikes I've seen, this was the best natured and most orderly. It was more like a Sunday school picnic than anything else. The women and girls were modest and retiring, and the men who spoke made appeals to reason, and not to passions. It was plainly evident that while they wanted and asked certain things, they also wanted to be fair to their mill company; and they were granted every request except a 20 per cent raise in wages.

"Get rid of the efficiency man." "Put work back as it was before he came." "Don't discharge any one of the strikers." It may be some little time before the work gets "back as it was," but there is the best of feeling among the operatives, and an abiding faith in the goodness of their mill officials.

J. D. Crawley, a card room frame hand, spoke in substance as follows to the more than a hundred strikers at their last meeting:

"Friends, you know me. I've been here a long time. The mill company has been good to me, and to you all. They have granted all we asked, except a raise, and I don't believe they can give that just now. We know that the mill must make something, or it can't be expected to run. I wish they could make big dividends—then we'd be sure of steady work and good pay. I'd rather have steady work and small pay, than for the mill to shut down, which it might do, and I vote that we all go back to work. We've got rid of "Old Ring" and that is worth what the strike has cost us.

"The crowd who stayed in the mill and worked can't guy us—and they can't say 'we' ran "Old Ring" off!"

All this was said in the very best humor, accepted in the same way, and there was much cheering.

G. W. Hardin, another good speaker and fun incubator, sang a song, "Old Ring's Gone," amid much laughter, and the crowd broke up all ready to go back to work.

"Aunt Becky" attended the meet-

ing, in company with Mr. C. E. Alcock, the beloved editor of Forest City Courier. He seemed to be a little afraid that I'd be taken for "one of those agitatin' wimmin" from Gastonia, and thought somebody might "get after us both!" But I assured him that "Aunt Becky" was well known among the good mill people of Forest City, and that he was perfectly safe in being my escort.

I visited The Courier office, and no longer wonder about the progressive spirit of Forest City. Enthusiasm, civic pride and patriotism are bound to thrive and grow where there is such a splendid editor and paper, and he deserves the hearty support and patronage of every citizen in the county.

In speaking of the lovely spirit manifested in Forest City, he said, among other things:

"It is not what you have, it's what you ARE that counts in this town. If a person has a good character, that's the only passport required and takes one into the very best circles. It's a wonderful town."

MARION, N. C.

I will have to let our good correspondents do most of the writing for this pretty mountain town, but must say a few things about it.

Marion Manufacturing Co.

Mr. A. F. Hunt, genial superintendent of the mill, escorted me through the new Community Building, three stories high, with club rooms, kitchen and dining room, gymnasium, beautiful swimming pool and shower baths, first aid room, library, a bowling alley and other games, and I just don't know what all, makes E. Marion take a seat in the front ranks of Progress. This Community Building is self supporting, too—bringing recreation and health to the employees.

East Marion also has a fine ball park and a pasture containing around a thousand acres, where employees keep their cows, free of charge.

Owing to the hearty co-operation of the secretary, Mr. S. L. Copeland, and Superintendent Hunt, who truly believe in encouraging their people to read the best textile paper published, we have a large subscription list at E. Marion. Miss Rosa Holland, in the cloth room, will be our correspondent, and we hope our readers will give her all the news they can. We want the news from this lovely community.

A little later I shall have more to say about the cloth room and weave room overseers, and the fine bunch of loom fixers.

Of course, I visited my good friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Laughlin. They both always give me great help in anything I undertake. Mrs.

Laughlin got out her nice car and took me to

Clinchfield Mills.

Here, too, we have lots of friends and we want our readers to turn all the news they can over to Mr. J. H. Petty, night cloth room overseer. He will also send in other subscriptions for us.

Superintendent T. H. Henderson was as jolly as ever—though he had just the day before taken "first degree of grand-pap"—but to save his life he couldn't look or act the part!

"Key," please tell all the news that we can't—and maybe some day I can go and stay long enough to do you all justice.

The secretary, Mr. Morris, others in the office, Superintendent Henderson, and Mr. Jas. B. Laughlin, overseer cloth room, all have my sincere thanks for courtesies extended.

Everyone in the 'mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

IN BYGONE DAYS

Did you ever stop to think that thirty years ago:

Eggs were 3 dozen for 25c; milk was 5c per quart; the butcher gave away liver and treated the kids with bologna; the hired girl received \$2 a week and did the washing. Women did not powder and paint, wear dresses above their knees, smoke, play poker, shake the shimie, or do the Charleston.

Men wore whiskers and boots, chewed tobacco, spit on the sidewalk and cussed. Beer was 5 cents and the lunch free. No tips were given. A kerosene hanging lamp and stereoscope were luxuries. No one was operated on for appendicitis or bought glands. Microbes were unheard of; folks lived to a good old age and walked every day.

Today, you know, everybody rides in automobiles, or flies; plays golf; shoots craps; plays piano with their feet; goes to the movies nightly; smokes cigarettes; drinks good old natural gin and moonshine; blames the H. C. L. on the Republicans; never go to bed the same day they get up, and think they are having a h—l of a time.

Well, Aunt Becky, you asked me if I were in the country. I live in Crichton, a suburb of Mobile, Ala. I would have answered sooner but I have been very busy. I will send you a couple of snap shots taken here during the high water. The water was so high that we had to stop three days.

Yours truly,

(Henry) H. H. GRADDICK,
Box 126, Crichton, Alabama.

**WARNS FELLOW WORKERS
AGAINST COMMUNIST
PROPAGANDA**

(One of the strikers at Loray, convinced that he was in the wrong, is man enough to acknowledge it, and sounds a note of warning to his fellow workers. The following letter appeared in the Gastonia Gazette Monday.—Aunt Becky.)

April 13, 1929.

A Word to the Strikers at Loray Mill:

I have been working in the Loray Mill for 12 years. Have made good money, but I will admit we have to work long hours for small pay. Now I am in favor of organized labor, but I am not in favor of any Communist, and I don't think any of the people of Gastonia are, either, if they will look at the thing in the right way. I joined that so-called union myself, but at that time I knew nothing about this party. I was misled in this just like some of you strikers who went to France and fought for your country, and now are trying to organize a communist union to tear down your country.

But I am satisfied that you are blinded in this. These men don't care anything about you and your children, just so they get a foothold in Gastonia. Then it won't be long until our children will be going to a Communist school. We have Hoover and other men more capable than Beal and Pershing to run our government, so let's not follow these men any longer but let the men we voted for run the government. If Mr. Beal wants to run anything, let him go to Russia where this stuff they are trying to spread started.

You may say I don't have to be a Communist. All I want is a union and better times. Listen, they don't care about us. All they want is to get us following them and supply our children with Communist literature, magazines, etc. You have heard Pershing announce that already. So let's wake up, men, don't be misled any longer. Some of you want to go back to work now but are just too stubborn to go back. I felt ashamed to ask my overseer to work me, but I did, and I thank Mr. Moorehead and Mr. Hulsey for their kindness to me after I had gone off after that mess.

So your overseer will take you back if you will go soon. But don't follow that mob if you don't work. You or someone else is going to get hurt or killed if this goes on. Don't care to be called a scab. I would rather be called that than a Communist or a Russian Red.

Some of you I know are good Christian people. Some are preachers and some are good citizens, but misled. But you don't have to stay with them. They tell you they are going to win. You surely have more sense than that. There are about

1300 people working now, and a great number left here. How are you going to win?

So let's quit this mob before we get into trouble. I am no boss of any kind and I am not hired to write this. No one knows about this, so don't blame the editor for this. Just hope he prints it and you read it and get right.

A FRIEND.

Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

(Original of signed letter on file in Gazette Office.)

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Mills

Well, spring has come again and everybody is planting gardens and doing spring cleaning, around here. So you ought to see what a nice village we have.

Mr. Storey, our superintendent has put flowers around the mill and they are in full bloom; it is almost like a real flower garden.

The mill is having a new office building put up, which will be a nice place and will be much larger than the old one.

The base ball club held a meeting Friday night at the community house for the purpose of joining the league this year, and they had with them several visitors for the evening. Before the meeting was over, they were served with a delightful salad course by Miss Louis Hudgens, our community worker. Those helping here were: Mrs. B. C. Wilson, Mrs. W. T. Lovern, Mrs. L. P. Jones and Mrs. J. S. Chastain. The evening was enjoyed by all.

The Baptist Sunday school gave an Easter egg hunt for their classes, which was enjoyed by all the children. Some of the Primary grades and junior classes had an egg hunt for their children. We have a new preacher at the Baptist church this year—Mr. Garrett from Seneca; he is liked just fine, and is a grand preacher.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Wilson were in Abbeville, Friday evening.

Mrs. E. W. Rushton is right sick; we hope for her a speedy recovery.

We are glad to see Mrs. Bowlware out again after several days of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham and a crowd of young people enjoyed a weenie roast on the river Friday night, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick also were with them; everybody had a good time.

Come to see us some time Aunt Becky. We would be glad to see you any time and have you to visit out mill.

DOLLY ANN.

OPP, ALA.

Opp Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are once again running full time day and night.

Mr. C. H. Cole and family motored to Panama City, Florida, Sunday.

Mr. Sam Cole, John Cole, Mr. Mack Wood and Mr. J. C. Halley, motored to Ellia and Montgomery, Sunday.

Mr. C. H. Cole motored to Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday.

Mrs. R. C. Rhoden and family, from Buelah, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. U. G. Creel.

Mr. John, Mr. Faughtner, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Middleton succeeded in getting into Elba after being "shot" and given a "sore arm." No typhoid fever for them!

Mr. U. G. Creel, E. H. Creel and Mr. Waters went fishing Saturday night. They reported plenty of bites, but they were mosquito bites.

Mrs. Mack Wood* and husband, Williard Ward and Dora Mae Shipp, motored to Florida, Sunday.

Micolas Mill

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Davis and daughter, Gladys, motored to Elba, Geneva, and Enterprise, Sunday.

Mrs. Barton spent the week-end with Mrs. Hendley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazer motored to Camp Wallen, Fla., Sunday.

Mr. Brooks is seriously ill with high blood pressure.

Mrs. Dickson happened to an accident while butchering a hog; she cut her arm almost off. We hope it isn't as bad as we've heard.

Mr. and Mrs. Grissett motored to Elba, Sunday.

Matoka Adams, Cecil Johnson and Myrtle Woodham, spent the week-end with Miss Audrey Robbins.

Mrs. G. W. Robbins' father is spending the week with her.

Mrs. Colla Lee and family of Kinton, visited Mrs. G. W. Robbins, recently.

Mr. W. S. Jones is improving the looks of his store by having it painted.

Mrs. G. W. Robbins has some beautiful roses. She deserves a compliment. Mrs. Goodwin and Mrs. E. B. Mack also have very beautiful yards.

Mr. C. H. Cole is going to have to give more than three prizes this year.

Mr. B. R. Cole motored to Columbus, Ga., recently.

BROWN EYES.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

You should see our lawns and flowers. We are going to have some beautiful yards this summer. Everybody is working hard for prizes.

Our ball boys played their first game last week, with Uniontown high school, and defeated them. You can bet we are proud.

On last Thursday night the Men's Bible Class gave their banquet, and fifty-four men were served by the Happy Girls Club. Sorry that all the men could not be there. It was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

We have had some pictures made

of our Sunday school, Men's Bible Class and the class, "Ruth." Sure you will see them soon.

On Friday before Easter, the P. T. A. gave the school children an Easter egg hunt, which certainly was enjoyed. The teachers, Miss Coleman and Mrs. Glass were assisted by Mrs. Albert Nance, Mrs. L. A. Funderburk and Miss Clara Shand.

Easter Sunday, a program was given by the children at 7:30. The program was carried out splendidly, and was gotten up by Mrs. G. W. Miller and Mrs. Shand.

Mrs. Leo Yelverton and daughter, Maxine, have just returned from a visit with the formers mother, Mrs. Seals, at Demopolis.

Mrs. Ada Crosgrove of Philadelphia, Miss., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wadsworth.

Miss Evelyn Morgan of Meridian, Miss., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Wadsworth.

We now have a country club at Almer's Landing; a beautiful lawn and right in the midst of a pecan orchard; we are expecting to have some wonderful times there this summer. Wish you could come down some week-end and go with us.

Mr. Will Frith is dangerously ill. But hope to see him out again soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Gardner, are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Mrs. L. A. Funderburk was called to Charlotte, N. C., at the death of her brother. She has the sympathy of all her friends.

Mr. Morris Funderburk is on the sick list this week. Hope he will soon be all O. K. again.

Miss Louise Funderburk went on a hike Friday and reported a fine time.

We are glad to see our yard boss, Mr. Jeff Gardner, out again, after breaking his ankle,—even if he is on crutches. Hope he can soon throw them away.

We now have another store in our community—Mr. W. T. Combs; competition is getting great.

We are glad to have Mr. Walter Phillips back with us. He has been teaching school at Jasper.

Somebody is going to eat candy "Mothers' Day." The Happy Girls have already sold forty-three boxes. That is a day of all days that we should do something for mother if your mother has already passed away. Give some little token to someone else's mother.

BILLY JOE.

CHESNEE, S. C.

Chesnee Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Guess you think Chesnee had forgotten you but we haven't, we have just been so busy we haven't had time to write. Aunt Becky, I have been reading in the Home Section where you would say you were

going visiting to other mill, now Aunt Becky we will feel slighted if you don't come to see us. We will be very, very glad to have you any time you wish to come, just let us know and we will have a big time waiting for you.

We are very sorry that Mr. and Mrs. Dan League and family have left us and are making their home in Greenville, S. C.

About twenty girls and boys enjoyed a big time on a wiennie roast Tuesday night.

Miss Williamston, from Enoree, spent the week-end with Miss Kathleen Smith.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. W. Lockman is very ill at home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Williams and daughter, Marie— and two friends, Miss Lizzie West and Miss Vera Liles motored to Greenville, Saturday.

A few boys from Chesnee spent the week-end on Broad River on a fishing trip, and had a grand time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hamrick and son, Sherley, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Williams; also Mrs. Kirley, Mrs. Williams' mother.

"Aunt Becky," I am hoping to get a letter soon telling us you will visit us.

KITTY.

(That's a nice invitation, Kitty, but don't know when I can accept it.—Aunt Becky.)

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mill

My, my, how the wedding bells have been ringing since our last news. Mr. Clifford Hoss and Miss Hazel Sewell; Mr. Edgar Sweat and Miss Flora Knight; Mr. Carwell Jolley and Miss Cathlene Hood, all of Shannon and we wish them good luck and much happiness.

Our boys have the baseball fever and we will cross bats with Atco, April the 13th, and are hoping to give them a good licking as it will be our first game this season.

Our Sunday school is getting along fine—more coming in every Sunday—and we are so thankful for every one.

Our president, Mr. J. K. Marrinson, is in Shannon this week, and says that everything is looking good.

The company has built 100 new houses and has let contract for 50 more; they have also let contract for eight houses for the overseers; we appreciate this very much.

We are sure getting the new twist-ers and looms going in our new department; we are weaving laundry bags here now. (I need one.—Aunt Becky). Mr. McHan from the Alwood plant has charge of the weaving; he is a very fine man, and we gladly welcome him in our family.

We are going to have a new school building on the 25-acre plot between the mill and the highway. The building will be of brick, with 20 class rooms and a large auditorium; it will be a model school in every way.

We are very sorry to report that Mrs. Geo. Nelson is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Willie Knight, of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting his uncle, W. A. Eadaway and family this week.

Was glad to see some news from Winnsboro, S. C. Yes, that is a very pretty mill town; also a fine mill; hope to see more news from there.

Everybody is busy in their yards in Shannon, planting pretty flowers and trying for first prize, this year.

Wake up, Aliceville, Ala., and Bennettsville, S. C., let us hear from you all, sometimes.

The story is fine; gets better every week.

SHANNON.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Plant.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. L. L. Calcutt and family have moved back here from Goldsboro, and we gladly welcome them. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Sneed and "Granny Wiggs" are back, too. "Granny" can't stay away; she is now chasing around in the rain setting out flowers; she always tries to have a pretty flower yard.

The small son of Mr. and Mrs. John Woodle died last Thursday evening and was buried at Hickory Grove church, near Chrew, S. C. The community extends their sympathy to them in their bereavement.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wise, a daughter.

Messrs. Frank Munns and Roland Hornaday, of Gastonia, N. C., were week-end visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Martin and daughter, Edna, were visitors of Mrs. Jack Grant.

Mrs. Jack Gunter came home from the Highsmith Hospital in Fayetteville, N. C., last week. We are glad to say she is improving.

Mrs. S. J. Smith is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. D. C. Brown, of near Fayetteville.

And so "Mister Miss Terious" doesn't know what to write about and wants me to suggest something. All right, Buddy; suppose you tell us about your most embarrassing moment. I am sure that would be good, so come on, now, and let's hear from you next week.

Aunt Becky, your write-up on the Loray strike was certainly good. I am sure everyone that read it will have a new view on the strike. We mill people appreciate the nice things you say about us.

ELMA.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"After a man drinks the bitter he knows so much better how to appreciate the sweet," said Sam to Emily, one Sunday afternoon. "That's what I meant Thanksgiving Day, when I said that the best thing you ever did for me was to leave me. The shock drove me insane for a bit, and its God's mercy that I could not find you at first. And then Beverly came along—and made me see myself as I was, and I hated myself, despised myself—felt so mean I wanted to die."

"Let's not talk about it, Sam; it's over; you are a new Sam and I am a new Emily. We have profited by the past. We love each other and there will henceforth be only peace and happiness in the new home, where we will be what God intended—man and wife,—worthy parents of the children given to us."

"And we owe it all to Beverly," said Sam.

"No we don't," declared Emily, passionately, "we owe a great deal to Ray, noble Christian that he is. He might have tempted me astray, but thank God, he was too good, and urged me to be faithful to my marriage vows and true to God. When I was heart-sick, soul-sick, starving for love and sympathy, he comforted me and encouraged me to do right, regardless of all things. And Sam," here Emily choked, "I—I know that Ray's nobility of character,—his belief in my goodness and purity, saved me. He made me see my mistake—and I shall always reverence him, and think of him with tenderness. But I love you, Sam. Do you understand?" And Emily looked bravely, with tear-dimmed eyes into the pale face of her husband.

For a moment Sam was silent—trying to weigh the meaning of each word. He gazed searchingly into Emily's truthful eyes, read sincerity in their depths, and with a sigh that was half groan, he folded her to his heart in tender sympathy, holding her close as he whispered:

"My wife! My wife!"

"I had to tell you this, Sam," she faltered; "Now my conscience is clear, and there are no barriers between us. You have much to thank Ray for, and must not be jealous of the regard I must always feel for him, for it's you that I truly love, the father of my children."

"Well, God bless Ray! You must write him Emily, and tell him of our happiness," said Sam, with deep feeling; and where the demon jealousy once reigned in the breast of Sam Trent, abiding faith and sympathetic understanding now took up their abode. The star of hope dawned on the domestic horizon, bright and radiant with golden beams, and the glory of love, purified by sorrow and suffering, prayer and repentance, hovered like a benedic-

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

A GROWING ENTERPRISE

My readers will recall that I told them several weeks ago about going into the chicken business. Well, I am still in it. I started with 10 hens and 4 roosters. I thought that was about right. I have 7 hens now and 3 roosters. Something went with 3 hens, but so far as I know, our neighbors fed their visiting preachers on their own fowls. Anyway, I have just 7 left, counting the 3 that have never, to my own knowledge, laid an egg.

Two of my pedigreed hens took up setting about 5 weeks ago with the result that I have 4 pretty little baby chicks. Of course, I should have had 26 biddies, each hen having started out on 13 eggs apiece, but one of the old huzzies stood up so much while setting, it is evident the eggs got too cold to pip. Every time an automobile with a strange horn would pass, that old hen would get right up and listen till the sound of the passing vehicle died away.

All told, my family has enjoyed 9 fresh eggs since we began poultry-ing, not counting the 2 eggs we used for hatching purposes. (We bought 24 eggs to fill out on). I rather like the fowl business. It gives you something to work at and worry about after 12 hours at the office. I feel sure that I will make some money out of this industry. I have spent only 86 dollars and 76 cents since I entered the field, but this does not include the cost of the fence and running a fresh water pipe line into the yard.

As I see it, I am still far ahead. The 4 little chicks are highly pedigreed, according to the man than sold me the eggs, and I value the said chicks at 14 dollars each, and you know I have 11 birds yet. (I call 'em birds now. And that's what they are, birds. All us big poultry-men call chickens birds. It sounds so college-y). Pure bred chickens certainly do pay. That's why I bought those high priced eggs to eat. They are Rhode Island Reds, but one little chick is speckled, another is kinder yellow, and the other 2 are a sort of a dark yellow. But I understand pure R. I. Reds have these verigated colors occasionally.

This country needs more men in it like me. If everybody would try to grow chickens with their spare time and money, we would not have to send up north so much for potted ham and baloney and vienna sausage and tripe ansforth. No sir, I am raising my own delicacies right at home, and when company comes, I don't have to run to the corner grocery for a box of this or that and a loaf. Laziness is a terrible curse to prosperity. I advocate a "hennery" on every lot, and then we can sell eggs instead of buy them. I hope to enter the next egg-laying contest that is held near my home.

SELMA, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Company

Dear Aunt Becky:

Well every thing is going forward as usual. Individual drives are being installed in spinning room and in just a short time all overhead shaft will be down. All the houses that need repairs are being put in ship shape and also are being painted. Oh, I don't know how to tell you folks about the things we do but will say that we are fortunate to be with such an organization as the California Cotton Mills Company.

The baseball season is here and I guess we will have to chain "Little Willie" and "Uncle Bud," M. M. Newsom, and, I believe that H. B. Graves is included in the bunch. They are certainly base ball fans, just three boys again when they are looking at a game.

"Happy" Attaway and Bill Cook haven't made up their minds as yet as to whether they will give up their golf for base ball. When the grounds were flooded and they couldn't play golf I watched the top of the mill for I expected to see them up there practicing.

Hello Humboldt! We are going to have a fish fry before long. Guess you can take a hint. We have a pretty village here and want you to see it any time you are down here.

T. A. Nichols, A. H. Harris, J. W. Webster, Estree Fowler and Curtis Summerall, went fishing last week-end. Two of the small boys—(T. A. Nichols and A. H. Harris) had to stop and rest as they weigh a little over 200 pounds. They report a good time and I know in reason that this is so.

The Pilots Club made an inspection of our village this week and they say that we are very apt to cop the grand prize for the prettiest yard and best garden. The slogan of this contest is YOU WIN IF YOU LOOSE.

HOOKS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News Items of Judson Mills

Spring has certainly arrived if we can judge by those who are seeking the mountains these lovely days. Quite a few of our folks motored to Asheville, N. C., Sunday to see Mr. J. T. Stallings, who is at Fairview Sanatorium; we are glad to report that he seems to be improving steadily and welcomes any of his friends who can come to see him.

The Methodist church is having a social at the community building Wednesday night at seven thirty; all the members are urged to be present.

The girl's club enjoyed a weiner roast last Thursday night; fourteen girls were present and consumed a few "hot dogs" and bacon. These outings will be quite a feature of the clubs during the coming months.

A cooking class for those interested will be started soon at the community building; everyone who is interested is urged to come and take part.

The dramatic club presented their play, "Poor Dad" Friday night, April 12th. It was full of good laughs.

Several residents of our community have purchased cars and are having lot of enjoyment out of them already.

The community was saddened Sunday by the death of Edna Ward, who was killed in an

tion over these two souls, that had, after long groping in the dark, found and recognized each other.

Paul and Paula marveled greatly over the change in their parents and often discussed it. Paul plead with Paula to tell them her secret, firm in the belief that his mother would be reasonable, if Paula would. But Paula's sensitive heart had been too deeply chilled by Emily's lack of understanding, and she became more and more reluctant to run the risk of losing her lover, by confiding in her mother.

"Why Paul, I'd die if I couldn't hear from Fred," Paula declared.

"Oh! It's 'Fred' now, is it? I thought you always called him 'Mr. Elliott,'" smiled Paul.

"He wants me to call him Fred. And Paul, just as I say, I couldn't live and not see or hear from him. I know how Mama feels toward him—and Fred says he deserves it—but he doesn't; and I won't tell her and have a terrible scene and maybe get sent to a convent or a reformatory or something, where he couldn't find me."

"Where would I be when all those calamities come blowing over your 'defenseless head?' How have I lost your Majesty's confidence?" asked Paul, reprovingly.

"Oh, you'd stick to me till found out—then—I don't know what you'd do," pouted Paula.

"I'll tell you; if found out, I'd own to my part of it, and put up a stiff fight for you. Why Paula, if Fred's love is what it should be, nothing on the face of the earth could keep him from you. I'd like to see him tried!" replied Paul. "Anyhow, why don't you tell Daddy?"

"Yes! And have him tell Mama! Since they've got so loving I wouldn't trust him to help me, if it didn't suit her," retorted Paula, and Paul sighed.

"It's an awful responsibility I've got on my hands, and if anything should go wrong I'd be in a terrible stew."

"If anything should go wrong? What do you mean, Paul?" questioned Paula, gravely.

"Oh I was just thinking: What if Fred should get tired of being good and should persuade you to meet him out somewhere and maybe—not treat you right? I can't help feeling afraid sometimes, Paula. Would you meet him out at night, dear, and not be afraid, knowing his past to be black with sin and shame?" Paula bent a keen look upon her brother, as she replied:

"Has he asked that I meet him out? Until he does, don't worry over such things. But I'll tell you this: I'd trust him anywhere and all the time, and would go to the end of the world for him," passionately.

Paul groaned, and his hand clutched nervously at a note in his pocket—a note which by some means had come unsealed and Paul had read it and delayed its delivery.

"But you promised you'd never do any thing rash, Paula," the boy cried miserably. "And if you get unreasonable, I'll tell Mama everything!"

"Have I been unreasonable? Haven't you seen every letter I've written or received?" demanded Paula, on the

verge of tears, as they entered the cottage and put up their books.

"Yes, but I'm getting afraid. There's no more school till after the holidays. Mama's going back to Daddy, while we return to school. And—

"Well?"

"And you'll be getting some fine present from Fred Christmas and will be more crazy about him than ever. Paula, listen! I don't know what's coming—but I'm going to stick to you—and—and if Fred should mistreat you—I—I'll kill him. That's all! I've got a note for you, and I've read it. I ought to do what I first thought of, without a word to you, but I won't. I'm going to test your faith in Fred Elliott, and you are going to consent."

Paul's eyes flashed determination, and Paula, frightened, looked at him in wide-eyed amazement, forgetting to be indignant and wilful while her trembling hand grasped the note Paul held out to her so tragically, and presently her cheeks were crimson as she read it:

"Darling Paula:

"During all the weeks that we have loved each other I have never held you in my arms or kissed your sweet lips, and I can't live longer without that joy. I can't and I won't do without you another year, month or week. I want you now, and if you love me you will come to me unhesitatingly and go with me into love's paradise.

"Your mother will be busy tonight I know, with the community Christmas tree, and you can easily slip out and away unnoticed and come to the thick cedar grove back of the mill, where my car, snug and warm, will be waiting for you, and where heaven awaits you. Come darling, to the heart that is famishing for you. Come at 8 o'clock.

"FRED."

"Oh, he wants me to run away and marry him!" whispered the innocent girl, trembling, while Paul's lips quivered pityingly, and he threw his arm around her, as if to shield her from all harm.

"And you won't go to him, Paula?" he pleaded. "Say that you won't!" For a moment Paula was silent, her brain in a whirl.

"You promised me you would do nothing rash," reminded Paul. "And sister, you must not meet him. Promise me—oh, promise me! He just wants to try you and see if you are made of common dirt. If you won't go, he'll love you better. You shall not go!" Paul declared passionately.

"You speak as if Fred had insulted me instead of asking me to marry him," flashed Paula. "I don't expect to marry him tonight, but I don't see that it would be a crime to meet him for a few moments, and I think it's you who are unreasonable."

"Paula—oh, Paula, he is not coming for you with any thought of marriage—"

"Paul Trent—how dare you?" And Paula faced him, crimson and indignant. The tears began to roll down

auto accident. Her parents have the sympathy of all.

Mr. W. M. Thompson was called away Sunday on account of the death of his mother. Our hearts go out to all those who are bereaved.

Quite a few weddings have taken place in our community lately, among those being, Miss Julia Ellenburg and Mr. Beacham Campbell, and Miss Mattie Smith and Mr. Roy Farmer; our congratulations and best wishes to them.

Mrs. W. D. Jenkins has returned from Lilesville, N. C., where she was called on account of the serious illness of her brother; we are glad he is better.

Mrs. J. E. Garvin and little daughter, Eoline, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Giallard, parents of Mrs. Garvin, at Newberry, S. C.

We welcome Mr. Jordan to our community. He is our new spinning room foreman.

Mr. J. K. McMahan will leave for Charleston Wednesday, to attend the W. O. W. convention which lasts several days.

Miss Nell Grahl and several friends motored to Charleston last week.

Misses Vera and Mable Hughes spent the week-end at Marietta with Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Morrell.

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills

Last Thursday the news was "noised about" among the people of our mills that we had a distinguished visitor in our midst, and whom do you suppose it was? Yes you guessed it the first time;—it was "Aunt Becky." She was in our village only a short time, but seemed to enjoy her visit, and we were awfully glad to have her with us, and truly hope she will come again soon. She is one of the "bestest" ladies, ever.

The local tribe of Red Men are preparing for the district convention which will meet with us next Saturday night. The ladies of the Pocahontas will serve refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens announce the birth of a son, April 10th.

Our jolly superintendent, T. H. Henderson, is happy over the arrival of a grand-daughter.

Mr. W. E. Cole, one of our prominent citizens is seriously ill; we hope for him a speedy recovery.

Velt Turner has been critically ill, but is rapidly recovering and will soon be out again. IKEY.

HUMBOLT, TENN.

Avondale News

Mrs. Lewis arrived last week and our "Boss Spinner" isn't talking so much now! We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Lewis to our village and hope they like their new home.

We regret the death of Mrs. Charlie Smith, last week, and the family have our sincere sympathy. The funeral was conducted at the home and there were many beautiful floral offerings.

Joe Smith and small daughter of Akron, Ohio, came home to the bedside of his sick mother.

H. L. Simmons visited relatives in McKenzie, last Sunday.

We regret to loose one of our good families; Mr. Homer Carter and family have moved to the country.

We were very pleased to have our general

manager, Mr. H. T. Jones of Calhoun, Ga., visit us last week-end, and were delighted to have his daughter and Miss Dixie Barnes with us also. Miss Barnes will return after school to Humboldt. Hope they enjoyed their short stay and will come again.

The B. Y. P. U. gave a "weiner roast" Friday night which was enjoyed very much, there being 23 present. Out of town guests were Willis Foust and Murray Kleen of Milan. Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Scott, chaperons.

The young people of Avondale presented "The Path Across the Hill" a three-act play, last week, in our new school building. It was a success. We hope to have another one soon.

Miss Leola Foust spent the week-end in Milan. We are very pleased that Humboldt is to have "Vitaphone Movies" soon. The machine is being installed in the Capitol Theatre.

"Aunt Becky," thanks for the letter, wish we could see you and know you better. Everyone here enjoys your stories. We pass our "Mill News" along to our friends.

JUST AVONDALE.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village News

Spring is here in all its glorious freshness and beauty. Everybody is happy since the flood waters receded and we have such beautiful weather. They are all busy as bees, too, in their gardens and flower yards. Another contest is on, and every one seems to be interested in beautifying, not themselves, but their yards. We hope some of our people, who have entered the citywide contest, put on by the Selma Times Journal, and the Pilot Club, will win some of the prizes.

Our mill is running full time and part of it at night. We have plenty of good help.

The Sunday school is growing rapidly. We had the best attendance last Sunday that we have had in several months. The special-Easter program was enjoyed by all, and the children of the village were delightfully entertained with an egg hunt Easter Sunday evening, by the overseers.

Mrs. Lee Thornhill is able to be at home after several days in the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ledbetter and daughters, Rubye, Ruth and Corrine, of Humboldt, Tenn., will make their home here. We welcome them back to Selma. (So Selma is where the water is like "cherry wine!"—Aunt Becky).

Mrs. Frank Harris and little daughter, of Uniontown, Ala., are visiting Mrs. Harris' mother, Mrs. Ludie Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Crider and children, of Birmingham, and Mr. H. C. Crider, of Ashly, Ala., were guests of Mr. D. J. Crider and Misses Mary and Grace Crider, Sunday evening.

All right, "Hooks," remember your promise when your flowers bloom. A nice bouquet will get you out of this, but you better not listen to "Little Willie" again.

BLUE BIRD.

LATE IN STARTING

A man walking along a country road found an Irishman perched upon a signpost which pointed north, with the inscription: "This will take you to Malvern."

"What are you up there for?" asked the man. "Faith," said the other, "I've been sittin' here for two hours, and I'm wonderin' what time it starts."—The Tiger.

Paul's face and he sank into a chair burying his head in his arms, sobbing miserably. Paula instantly repentant knelt at his side and wound her arms around his neck, while their curls mingled.

"Oh brother, forgive me! You've been so good and I'll do anything you say—only I won't give Fred up. Don't ask me that," she said.

That night Fred Elliott paced up and down his room in a fever of excitement, holding his watch in his hands. He had left the office at 6 o'clock, had hurried through supper and was now alone with his conscience—miserable company.

"Why did I do it?" he groaned. "Why can't I be a man? Is it like father says? Can't a man have power within himself to resist the devil? Will she come? Oh, God, help her—I hope she won't;—and yet there's a desire within me that cries out for her incessantly—that longs for her unceasingly. If I could stay away! But I can't. She may come and would never forgive me—for I couldn't tell her why I failed. And I want her so! What shall I do—what shall I do? I guess I'd better blow my brains out before, than afterwards, for should I harm my darling, I feel sure I'd end my miserable existence. Seven o'clock. One more hour! Oh, God, if there be a God, save me, save little Paula, tonight!"

Seating himself at his desk Fred Elliott got out writing materials and wrote page after page, the beads of perspiration glittering on his white brow. He read what he had written and swore beneath his breath.

"It would frighten the little angel to death," he groaned, twisting the sheets together and trusting them into the fire. Then he wrote a single page, pausing ever and anon as if to weigh each word, smiled as he finished, folded the note and put it into a little box where some thing lay soft and glittering against blue velvet. He closed and wrapped the package, tying it with blue ribbon, and put it into his pocket.

"De kyar's ready, Marster," said his colored man, tapping at the door; and, jerking on his great coat, Fred Elliott passed out into the hall, his face white and eyes bright with resolve. His mother met him in the hall, smiled into his eyes lovingly and trustingly, pulled his head down and kissed him tenderly.

"Mother's big darling, handsome, noble boy!" she said. And Fred's heart smote him guiltily.

"No, I'll drive the car myself. I'll be back soon," he said, as he dismissed the servant, and sped away to the grove of cedars, back of the mill, where he cautiously turned in from the road, hid his big car in the shadows and watched with throbbing heart and temples for innocent Paula to cross the patch of light on the crest of the hill.

One moment, he almost prayed that she would not come, then, as the moment dragged on, he raged inwardly and cursed because she didn't.

(Continued Next Week)

Institute of Research Oct 23 B
In Social Service 553 G
University of N C, P O Box 711
Chapel Hill N C

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

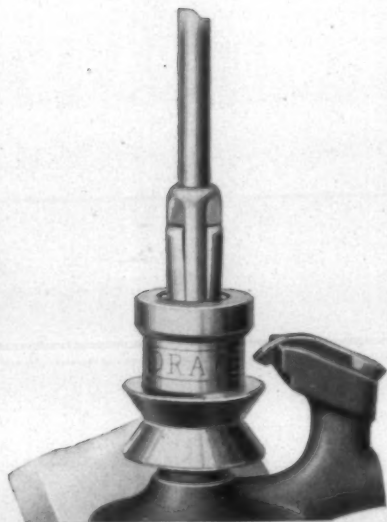
~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 25, 1929

No. 8

Only Spindle Spinning Equal Yarn Packages On All Your Bobbins



Our new spindle with the Miller clutch overcomes all defects of the old style Centrifugal clutch developed in 24 years of use.

The Centrifugal clutch spindle is the only spindle that spins equal yarn packages on all bobbins.

It is the only spindle that always builds the Feeler bunch at the same distance from the butt.

It is the only spindle that never spins yarn over the butts and rings.

It is the only spindle on which bobbins never rise and wobble.

It is the only spindle on which bobbins never slip and run at slower speed than the spindle.

The new Centrifugal spindle with Miller clutch is made in sizes to fit any regular bobbin butt. It may be installed without any change in bobbins—except for reaming in a few cases.

**Let's Talk It Over
or Better
Send for a Sample**

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation.

Incorporated 1911
CHARLOTTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 Charlotte, N. C.

Top Flat
Chains

Cylinders

Doffers

Strippers

Burnishers

Top Flats
Reclothed



Silk, Cotton
Wool
Reeds

Slasher
Combs

Hand Cards

Lickerins
Rewound

MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING And REEDS

PHONES 2781-2782

1866

1929

**"Tuffer"
Card Clothing**

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

**Howard Bros.
Manufacturing Company**

Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.

**The
Extra-wear
Spinning Ring**



**"I know it
pays to stick to**



Spinning and Twister Rings!

My overseer and I never have any arguments when it comes to talking about rings.

Free samples gladly sent

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Beating the Market

New Chain Drive Horsehead increases roving frame efficiency



This is unquestionably a hard period for the textile industry. With buyers choosy and fashions decreeing fewer clothes for women, mills are faced with the problem of maintaining profit margins despite a falling textile market.

Only the most efficient machines, efficiently operated, make such margins possible, for

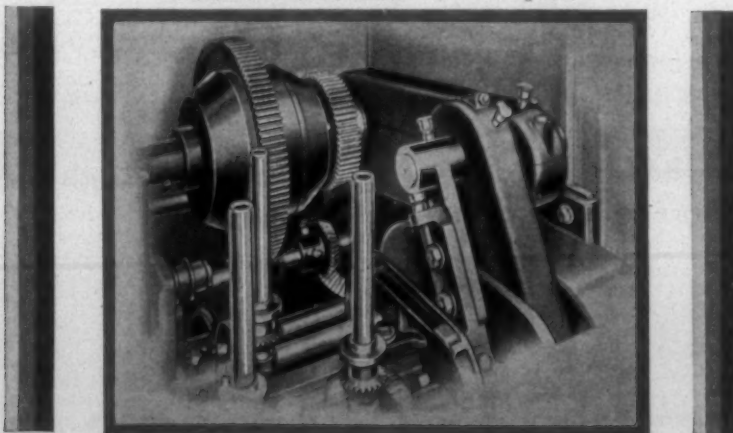
low unit costs in operating are a necessity. The Whitin Roving Frame Chain Drive Horsehead makes an opportune appearance, for with this attachment Roving Frame efficiency is unquestionably increased.

The Horsehead is one that:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assures an even tension on the roving at all points of the traverse. 2. Is quiet and smooth running. 3. Reduces repairs and replace- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ments to a minimum. 4. Is easily adjusted. 5. Is well and easily lubricated. 6. Is adequately guarded. |
|---|---|

The Chain Drive Horsehead may readily be substituted for gear drives on all frames built by the Providence Machine Company or the Whitin Machine Works.

Horsehead Drive, chain covers in place.



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

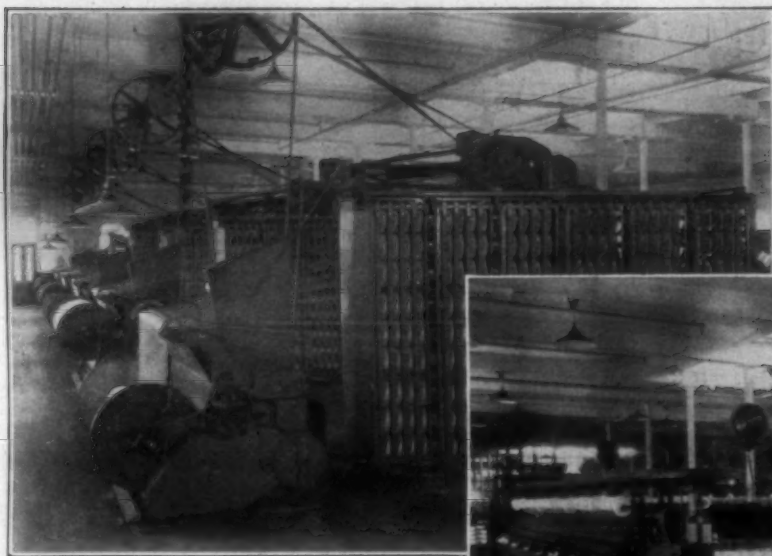
ATLANTA, GA.

“EVERY KNOT A WEAVER S KNOT”

MODERN MACHINERY

in a

NEW BEDFORD
MILL



A
RECENT
INSTALLATION

BARBER-COLMAN Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers, five of each, are chosen for the equipment of one of the outstanding mills of New Bedford—a mill that is making cotton yarns for use in a product which requires uniformity and strength. Barber-Colman Machines leave all the strength *in* the yarn and wind it at *high* speed with *low* and *uniform* tension. These features, and the many others which the machines possess, make them highly desirable for the production of quality yarns, *economically*.

*Let us send you the latest edition of our
Descriptive Booklet, just off the press.*

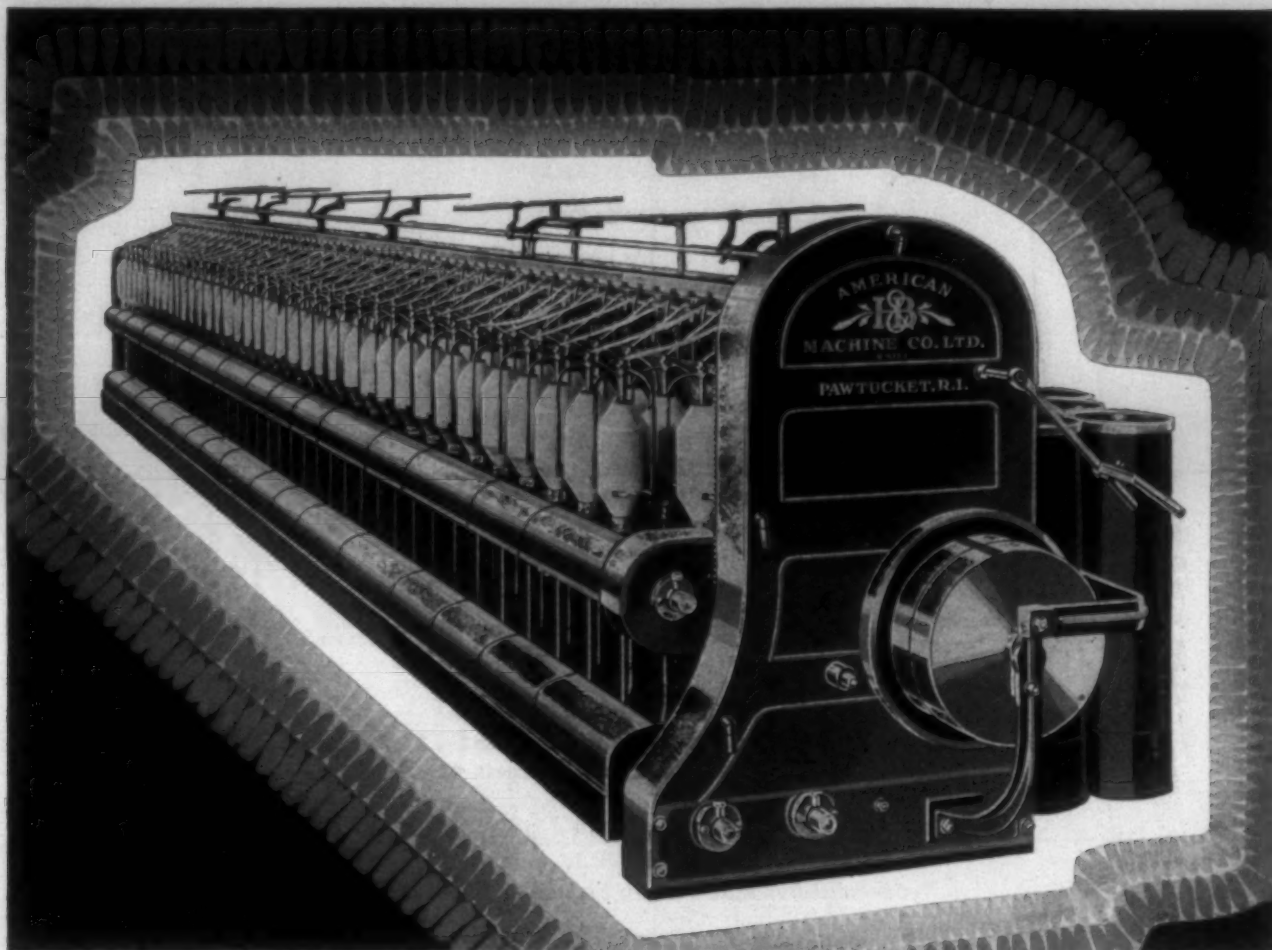
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.



H & B IMPROVED SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE ROVING AND JACK FRAMES

*Uniform
Production
Longer
Life*

Case-Hardened Bobbin- and Spindle-Driving Shafts
Improved Method of Fastening Long Collars
Automatic Panel-Locking Arrangement
Recessed, Self-Lubricating Spindles
Patent Shipper for Cone Belt
Bearings Inlaid with Brass
Full-Bobbin Stop Motion
Rack Winding Device

*Our Bulletin, explaining these features in detail,
will be sent upon request.*

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814 and 816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

THE KLIPSTEIN ORGANIZATION

is the sole and exclusive

Selling Agency

in the United States and Canada
for the following manufacturers:

Peerless Color Company

Plainfield, N. J.

~ Dyestuffs ~

Beaver Manufacturing Co.

Ballardville, Mass.

~ Dyestuffs ~

E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co.

S. Charleston, W. Va.

~ Dyestuffs and Chemicals ~

Taylor White Extracting Co.

Camden, N. J.

~ Dyewoods and Tanning Extracts ~

Fernald Jenkins Co.

Phillipsdale, R. I.

~ Hydrosulphites and Textile Finishing Products ~

Bulls Ferry Chemical Co.

Woodbridge, N. J.

~ Textile Oils, Softeners, Finishes ~

~ Synthetic Varnish Gums and Chemical Driers ~

Natural Products Refining Co.

Jersey City, N. J.

~ Bichromates and Chromic Acid ~

Warner Chemical Company

Warner, N. H.

~ Iron Liquor and Charcoal ~

These manufacturers produce a complete line of
quality products for the Textile, Leather, Paper,
Paint, Lacquer, Varnish, and kindred industries.



A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

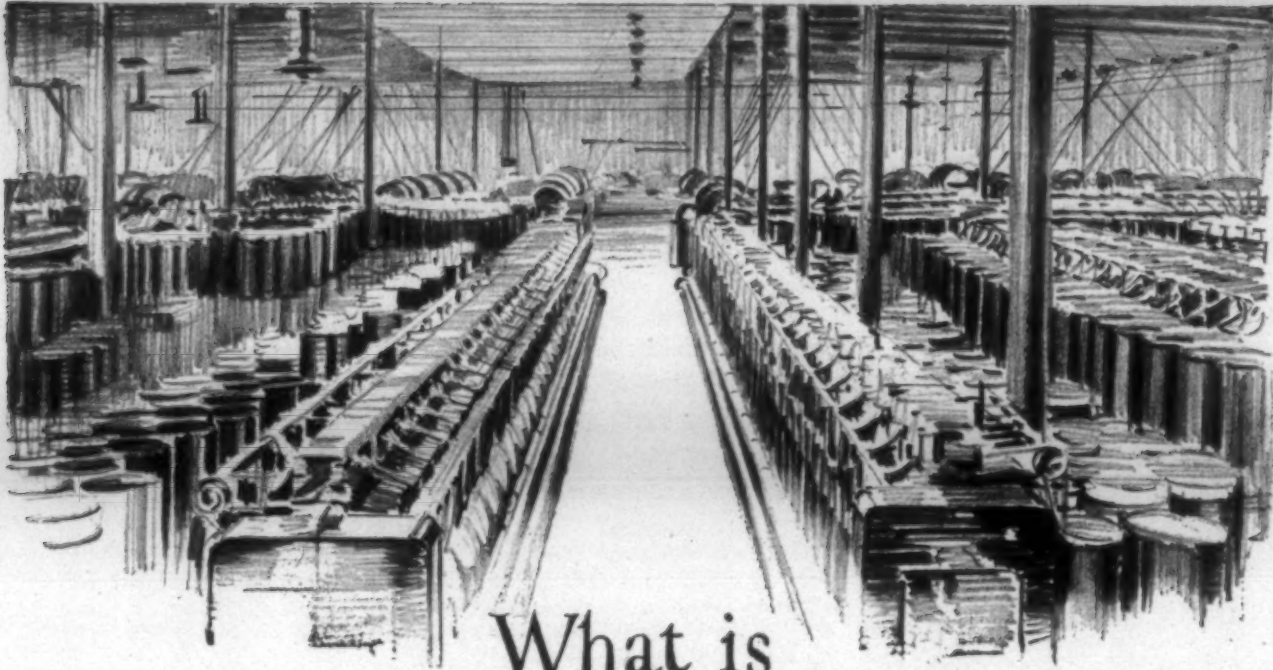
644-52 Greenwich St.

NEW YORK CITY

Branches:

Boston Philadelphia Chicago Providence, R. I. Charlotte, N. C.

Represented in Canada by A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., Ltd., 114 St. Peter St., Montreal



What is this new order dawning in the Textile Industry?

FOR some time we have seen a new order dawning in the textile industry with results so noteworthy, from the standpoint of operation and cost, as to merit serious thought and careful investigation on the part of mill owners.

Cases are not for the printed page, because words in cold type are brittle and incur the risk of painting a misleading picture since no two plants are alike. However, we shall be glad to explain more fully to interested executives or financial interests and to conduct an examination to give a conservative picture of the results which can be obtained.

We believe you will find investigation well worth while.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Greenville

South Carolina



ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS ON THE SOUTH

Labor Extension [Multiple Loom System]

KEEPING SKILL WHERE SKILL IS NEEDED

The theory that a skilled man should be kept only on work requiring skill—and that any other work requiring less skill should be taken off him and passed to a man whose less skill, drew less pay, and that the number of operations handled by a man should be reduced to as few as possible has worked out as follows:

The skilled man having all the less important details taken off him accomplished considerably more skilled work, and as he had only a few things to do, became highly skilled at these, and again increased his production because of his familiarity with the work, he increased the perfection with which it was done, causing less wastage or seconds.

Spinning and weaving mills find there are important savings to be made through this system. Mr. J. M. Barnes of the Barnes Textile Service, at a meeting of the New Bedford Council said:

"By taking away from the expert operative those duties, it can readily be seen that she can do only the skilled work on more machines at higher wages and all the other duties can be performed by others with pay in proportion to the requisite skill. This is

nothing more or less than putting into effect the methods which are proving successful in other industries."

What Mr. Barnes says of the weaver and his looms is also applicable to the spinner and his spinning frames. A study conducted by ourselves indicates that 15 per cent of spinners' time was chargeable to bobbin cleaning.

For many years Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners and Utsman Feeler Bobbin Cleaners have helped mills remove the costly unskilled labor burden from the shoulders of weaver and spinner. They have also helped to fix responsibility for waste and have prolonged the life of bobbins.

Upon your request, complete information on this system and how it is affected by our machines will be furnished you promptly.

N. Y. and N. E. Representatives: The General Supply Co.,
Danielson, Conn.

Manufacturers of Termaco, Utsman, Type K, Etc., Machines.



**TERRELL
MACHINE
COMPANY**
(INCORPORATED)
**CHARLOTTE
NORTH CAROLINA**

